Sunday Edition

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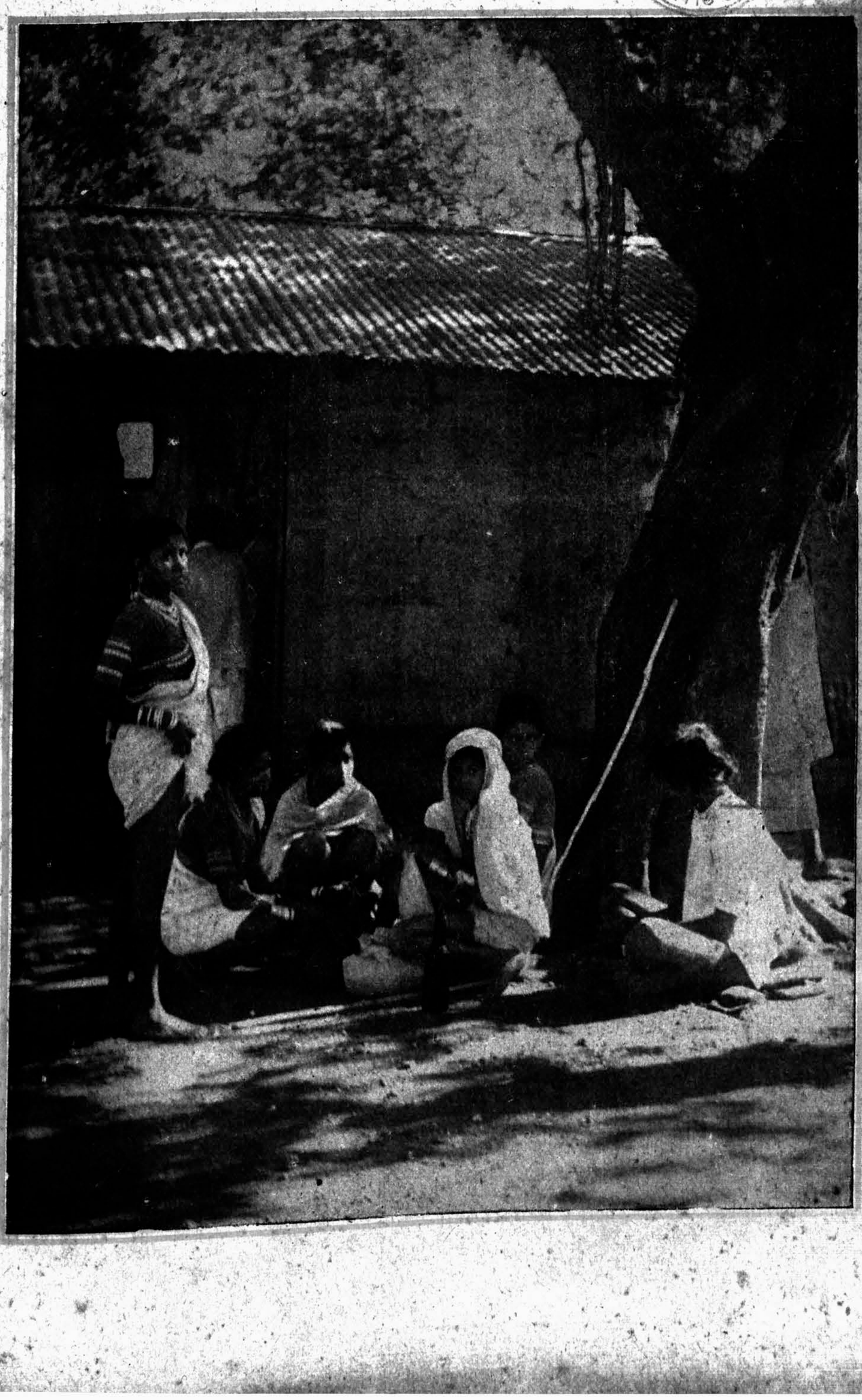
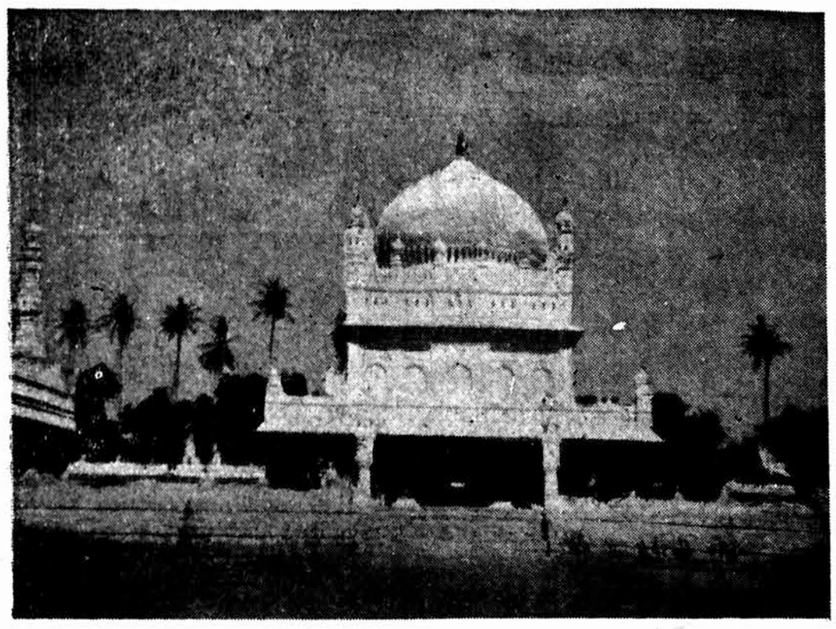


UNDER THE TREE: ROAD-SIDE CONFERENCE



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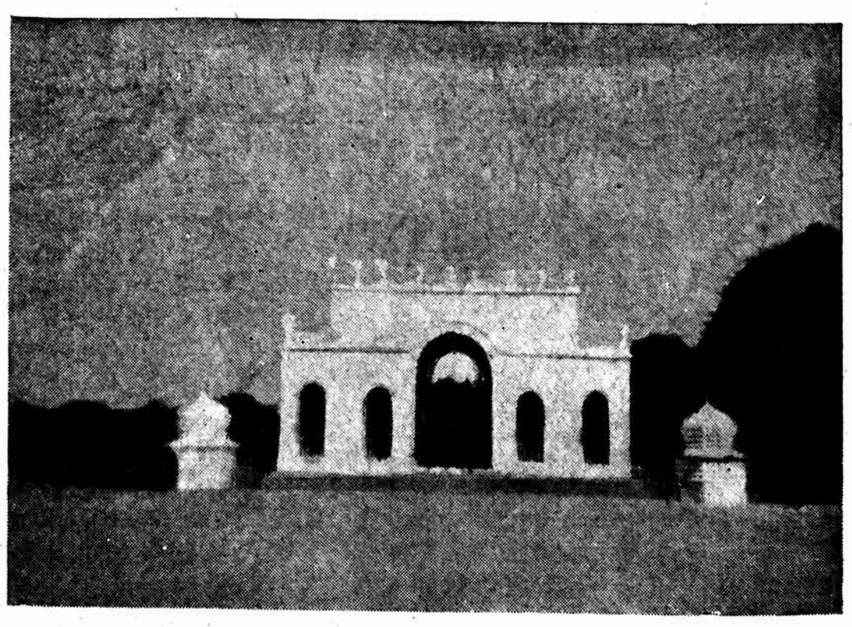

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SCENES FROM SERINGAPATAM

(1) Gambaz, where Tippu and Hyderali were buried.

(2) Front Gate of Dari-a Daulat.

(3) Avenue of cypress trees in front of Dari-a-Daulat.

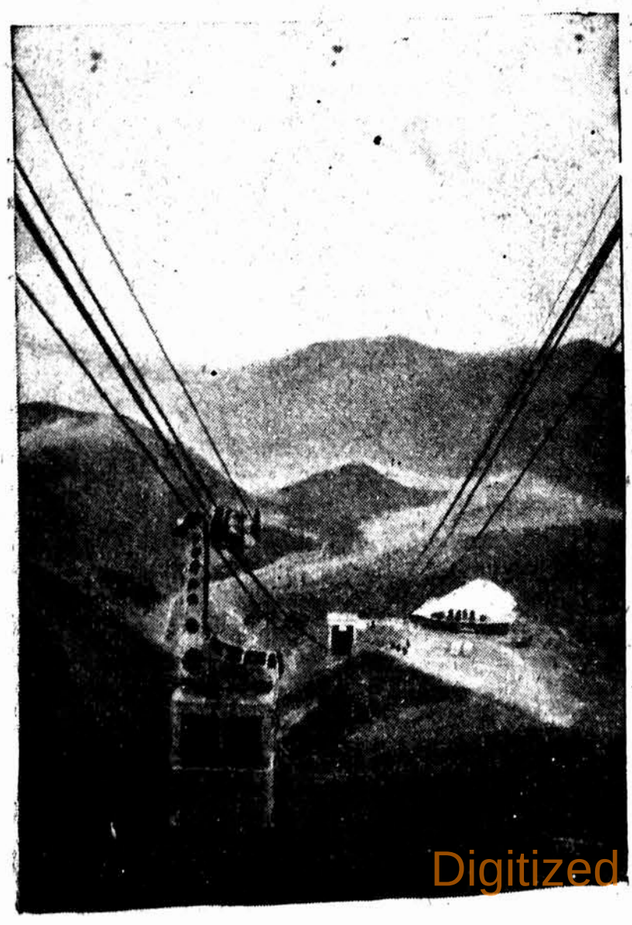
(4) Nature's setting for Cameraman.

(3)

(4)

The G. I. P. Railway organised an excursion for teachers and students: Picture shows lady teachers and students at the Ajanta Caves.

Group of teachers and students on their way to buses after visiting Ajanta Caves.



Conveyance on mountains in Japan.

Camaraderie in the Zoo.

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BOMBAY: MAY 15, 1938.

An Exile In Foreign Land

By Madhav V. Dani, B. Com.,

Raja Mahendra Pratap After Thrilling Career, Pines To Rest His Bones In Soil Of His Motherland

A noble son of India, who has sacrificed every thing dear to his heart at the altar of the mother land, Raja Mahendra Pratap deserves the position of the brightest sun, who once gleamed with powerful rays and helped to destroy the darkness of despondency and pessimism. A prophet of the new age, his has become the mission to carry the message of Universal Brotherhood and World Federation. The world at the present juncture, full of suspicion and jealousy, divided by innumerable conflicts, split asunder by clash of ideas is able to find a message of hope and deliverance in his preachings. A born philosopher, a poet and a dreamer, he has been more known to his country men as a valiant fighter for India's political emancipation. Those who know him well from early days bear testimony that his was a more humanitarian mission from its early inception, to relieve the world and particularly his motherland, of its sufferings and miseries through so many activities and the spread of ideas of Universal Brotherhood and World Family, than anything else. Full of the milk of human kindness, he has ever displayed the tinge of the spirit of the teachings of Lord Buddha in his early activities. Considering the various aspects of his life, the writer is led to believe that his was a more spiritual and humanitarian mission than political one. It is the force of circumstances which might have turned him a political fighter. A minute study of his personality will bear out this fact. His kindly soul finds no distinction between high or low, rich or poor, man or woman, child or grown up. Irrespective of caste colour, race, religion ruled or rulers, he has been equally gracious to every one of them.

Sacrifice For Ideal

Born of royal blood, he has never allowed his high birth to supersede his life's ideal. It was on the 1st December 1886 he was born the third son of Raja Ghanshyamsing Bahadur of Mursan, Aligarh district, U.P. His adoption as a son by Raja Harnamsing saheb of Hathras made him the heir to the gadi of the state. All his education was carried on in the M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Due to circumstances, he had to give up his studies before taking his B.A. degree. He was to prepare himself to take the reins of the state. He had marked a suitable life's companion in the younger sister of His Highness the Maharaja Ranbirsingh Saheb of Jhind He married her. In 1907 the young prince, at the age of twenty, started with his royal spouse to see the world and to have first hand knowledge of the various spheres of life, in different lands and clime. He was much inspired by this tour. The fire of self-sacrifice was kindled in the young Raja, and he decided to give all his belongings and property for the educational purpose, leaving only the necessary allowance for himself and his family. Legal difficulties came in the way of creation of such a kind of trust. However, he was determined to find out ways and means to achieve the desire of his heart, furthering the cause of education in the land of his birth. Ultimately, his efforts were crowned with success, and he could form an institution after his idea. by granting half of his property. The Prem Maha Vidyalaya of Brindaban, a college mainly equipped for technical education, with facilities for the study of literature, was the outcome of his strenuous efforts. He wanted to make the institute an ideal one. In 1911, he started for Europe to study and inspect the organisation and working of technical institutions in various countries. In the meantime, the Balkan War was declared in East Europe. The idealist young Raja upheld the righteous and just cause of the Sultan of Turkey and rendered valuable voluntary service. He returned to India after the close of the war.

European Missions

During the period of six years up to 1914, apart from the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, he was engaged in various fields of social and educational activities. To propound his ideas and theories, he had two weekly newspapers, one in Hindi and the other in Urdu. All his activities were infusing a spirit of modernism with splendid mingling with the ancient Indian culture, in the Northern India. The Great World War broke out in Europe, and Raja Pratap started towards the West to study the war situation. In this trip, he had as his private secretary, Mr. Harischandra, the eldest son of Mahatma Munshiram, the founder of Gurukul in Kangra valley. So far all his activities were limited to social, cultural and educational spheres.

In his mother land. However, there was a sudden turn, and with one stroke of circumstances, the whole outlook of all his future activities was directed in quite a different line. I stress the force of circumstances, because his previous life was never marked by any type of revolutionary activities. He was involved with Germany and joined the Germans. He was put at the head of Indo-Turko-German mission which was sent to Afghanistan in 1915 to persuade the nation to join Germany and its allies. Kaiser Wilhelm entrusted him with a personal letter to the King of Afghanistan. Sultan Rashid of Turkey gave him a very fine introduction to the Amir. The mission travelled through Persia to Kabul, the capital of Afghans, The Government of Afghanistan received them very hospitably, and lavish entertainments were bestowed on them. However the object of the mission was not achieved. They had to return empty handed. Raja Mahendra Pratap however stayed in Afghanistan till 1918. In that year, he left the country to go to Germany. On his way to Berlin, he was warmly welcomed by the Lenin government of U. S. S. R. on his way back he carried replies of the Amir of Afghanistan to Kaiser Wilhelm and Sultan Rashid of Turkey. The whole of this trip, he did with only one Afghan servant. During this journey, he had a short stay of few months in Hungary. In 1919, he travelled back through Soviet Russia to Afghanistan. He accompanied the Soviet Mission. The next year he started on an Afghan Mission to China, with Afghan officers and men. In this trip, he had to pass through the lands of Pamir, the roof of the world. He had numerous thrilling experiences. Many a time, his wise statesmanship and bravery avoided catastrophies.

World Federation

A graphic description of these incidents is recently given by him in his World Federation circular letter, which is very enthusiastically read by his admirers and others,

(Continued On Page 47)

FIRST LADIES BOTH: The first Lady of U. S. A., Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is pictured with the First Lady of the Screen, Shirley Temple on the occasion of Mrs. Roosevelt's recent visit to Hollywood. The subject of their conversation— "Geography and Grandchildren."

YOUTH AT THE HELM

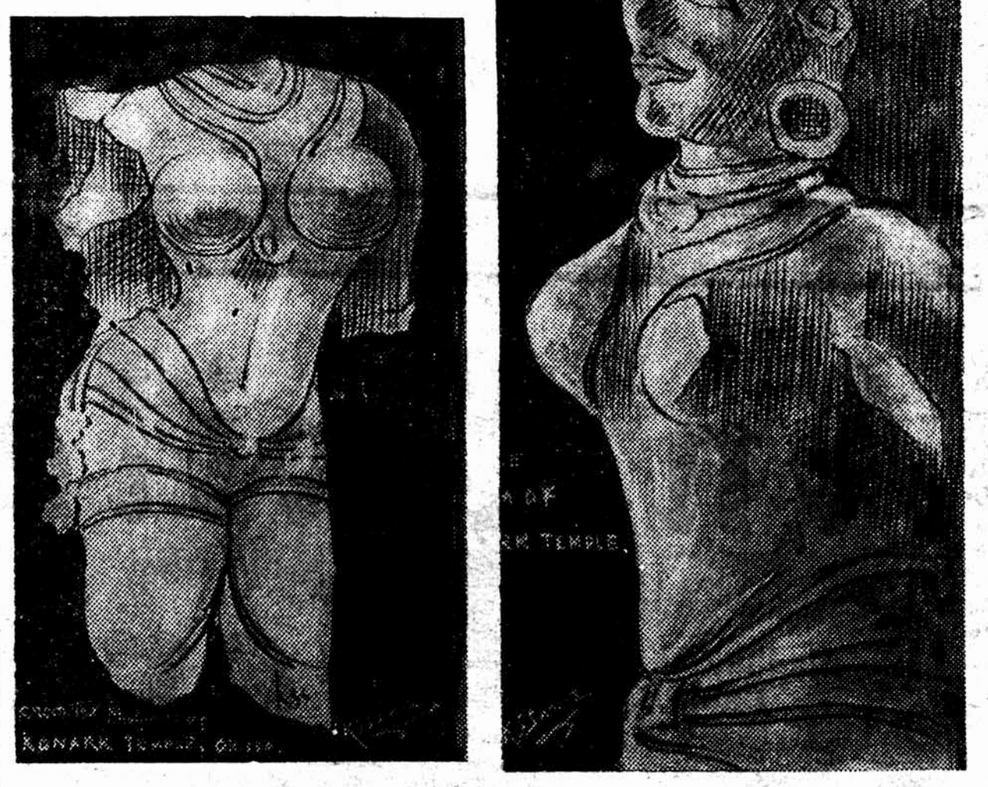
STUDENTS' STUDY CIRCLE TO CANALISE NATIONAL ACTIVITY

(By Dr. N. S. JUNANKAR, B. Litt. D. Phil. (Oxon).

We are living in abnormal times. In Europe the ideals of peace, justice and democracy consecrated by the sacrifice of the unknown warriors are threatened with complete extinction, and a major war far more destructive and devastating than the history of mankind has ever witnessed seems imminent. We in this country are also living in abnormal times. India is trying to compass within decades what has taken centuries in Europe; the renaissance and the reformation, the industrial and economic revolution, and the struggle for political and economic freedom. The old world is dying and the "brave new world" is yet powerless to be born. While all of us are passing through a grave crisis, not many of us are making any adequate effort to meet it. In Europe youngmen and women, who will be the very first casualties in the war, are mobilising all their talent, ability and enthusiasm to stem the tide of the oncoming catastrophe and bring this mad world to sanity. The challenge of youth is the keynote of the post-war Europe. In India however, our youth is conspicuous by its absence in different walks of national life. It is occupied with the pursuit of its pompous trifles. While Rome is burning our young Neroes are enjoying their fiddle. And the classical slumber of the East has developed into a state of coma in the case of our students.

Mobilise Talent

In order to remedy this unhappy state of affairs in all our educational institutions, it is proposed to start study circles all over India. These will be set up with three main immediate objects; first to arrest the intellectual and moral waste of our student community and to mobilise their talent, ability and enthusiasm in a constructive effort; second, to set up proper intellectual and moral ideals in consonance with the spirit of the time and with the best interests of younger generation; third, to destroy the inferiority complex and self-frustration that is poisoning the lives of our young men and women at their very source. I shall not endeavour to give a detailed scheme for the realisation of these objects, but confine myself to indicating the broad outline of the activities the proposed study circle should undertake.



Two sketches from the Konark Temple Museum, Orissa, drawn by the artist K. S. Sarma of Puri. The temple is famous for fine works of sculpture.

Problems Of Youth

First and foremost, it will discuss all the problems of national and international importance in a scholarly and academic fashion and specially concentrate upon the immediate problems of our youth. Students will be encouraged to study all the vital problems of the day and pronounce their considered opinions on them, without let or hinderance. And if a sufficient number of students undertake to examine the current problems and disseminate their knowledge amongst the people, these study circles will become the pulsating centres of intelligent public opinion. Furthermore, they can, if they can command the support of gifted students, become the brain trust for all national activities. This is an age of experts and skilled labour, and we must see to it that our universities produce appropriate experts for the multifarious baffling problems of our country. These study circles should become vital part of our college life. By switching the emphasis from the past to the present and future they will serve to relate the university to the life and conditions of the people and thus make it a major vehicle of national progress and reconstruction. It is hoped that these study circles will create a new type of intelligentsia which will fulfil the needs of our community, and thus build a bridge between the university and the people.

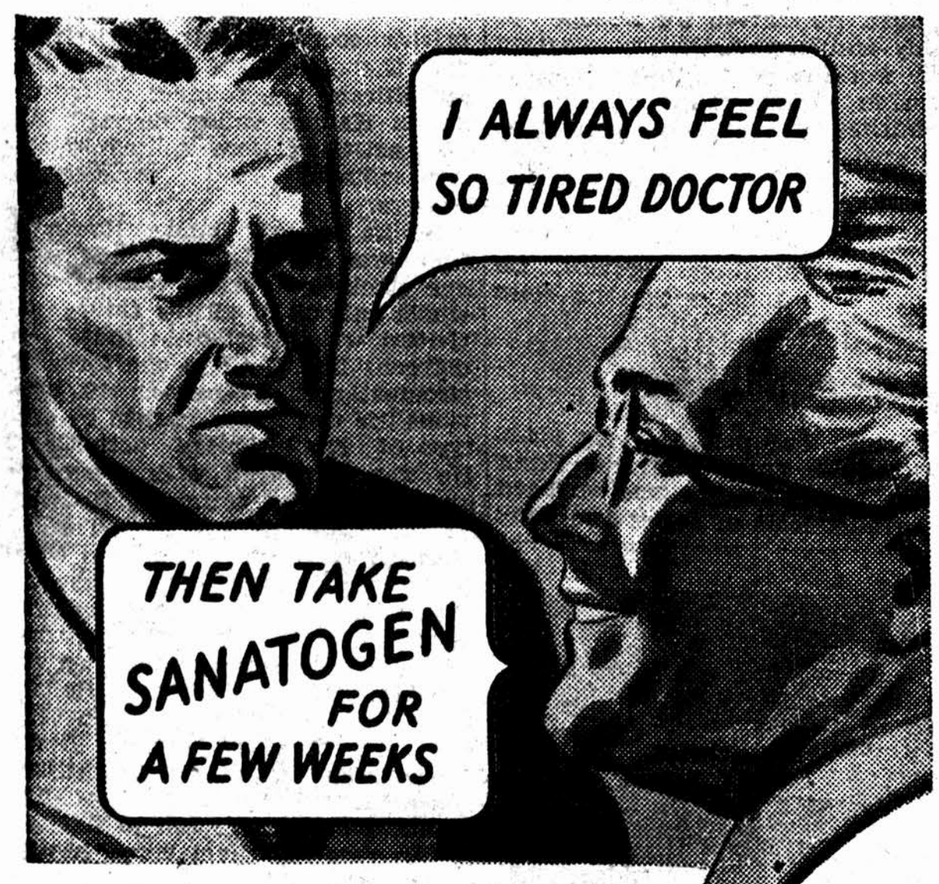
Secondly, these study circles should become the powerful nucleus of national reconstruction. Ever since the Congress accepted office, there is quite a galore of schemes and counter-schemes for reconstructing the different aspects of our national life. But if we want to build up a harmonious nation, we must first examine all these proposals, and then evolve a national plan for national reconstruction. These study circles should undertake that task.

Study Circles

Thirdly, these study circles must develop a nucleus of social service. Intellectuals have attempted so far and not without success to escape all social obligations and responsibilities and some of them have justified this breach of faith with the people on the ground that theirs is the mission to pursue knowledge for its own sake. It is hoped that the study circles will give our students one more chance to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the people. Further, if our youth desires to be in the vanguard of our national life, it must be prepared to pay the necessary price for that proud privilege. It must prove by example rather than by precept that it is prepared to share the risks and hazards of life with the majority of the people, and live on terms of equality with them. Our students must prove to the hilt that they are prepared to contribute their legitimate share for the amelioration of our social conditions. This nucleus of social service is all the more necessary, because it is proposed to send our students to the villages. But before we conscript this non-descript intelligentsia for social service, we must teach them a new art of life. For, it is obvious that the success or failure of this conscription for the liquidation of mass illiteracy will depend upon the spirit in which our students launched upon their new careers in the villages. Some voluntary effort must precede compulsion. While our students are in colleges or schools they will serve their apprenticeship in social service. They will gather experience and acquire efficiency, which will stand them in good stead in the discharge of their novel duties. Our students will come in touch with the grim realities of the life around them, and that will, it is hoped, galvanise their talent and conscience into vigorous action. Social service must, therefore, form a very important part of the study circles.

Youth At Helm

In the end, I would like to appeal to all students to organise themselves into study circles. If they want to find a rational and happy solution for their various problems, they must take the initiative and begin to act. They must revise their ideals and outlook on life, their habits and pursuits. Now is the time when they can equip themselves to face the struggle for existence, which is getting keener every day. If these study circles can release all the untapped talent, ability and enthusiasm for circulation in all walks of our national life, they will have helped in introducing a new life and a new vigour in all our movements for the regeneration of the Indian people. With youth at the helm of affairs India may still work miracles, much to the discomfiture of her enemies and satisfaction of her friends all over the world.



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5. THE RIOT

Sen Gupta Gets 10 Days' Simple Imprisonment For Sedition

(BY MAURICE COLLIS)

On arrival next day at court I thought the crowd was thicker. Evidently Mr. Merrikin was of the same opinion, for he had posted more police. The sergeants of the Mogul Guard were in force. I noticed the very English countenances of Triggs and Tingley; and there was Sergeant Ryan, from over the Irish Sea, and Crown Sergeant Preston. Inspector Crisp saluted me smartly as I turned in.

Not a Burman was to be seen; the crowd was again wholly Indian, unemployed of the lowest class, but with a sprinkling of clerks and petty traders. It was hard to be sure who had brought them there, but presumably the hint had been given that a demonstration was necessary. I did not think that the Indian barristers had had anything to do with it, but that Mr. Tyabji must have given the hint.

Mr. Tyabji, who was an elected member of the legislature, was a very small man from Gujerat with a perky manner and a bright smile. When the present Duke of Windsor, then Prince of Wales, visited Burma Mr. Tyabji entertained some idea of a counter demonstration to draw attention to India's political needs. No Government wants a royal personage to see more than it has been arranged for him to see, and Mr. Tyabji was arrested and sent to a remote country town called Papun, where he remained a fortnight and from which he returned with increased prestige.

As I recalled these facts I now become quite sure that the crowd hallooing at my windows had been sent for by Mr. Tyabji. The slight apprehension I had entertained the day before of an assault upon the court left my mind. The crowd was there to cheer and boo. It was quite harmless—that is to say as harmless as is any crowd while in a good humour. I hoped the police would keep it in a good humour. As on previous occasions I went up to my chamber above the bench-room to transact current business before the case began. Barristers, police-officers, and pressmen were arriving in their cars, aind the crowd cheered all of them heartily, regardless of colour or political complexion. From my window I could see men standing on the wall surrounding the compound of the Roman Catholic Church, a wall which was being repaired. Piles of bricks lay behind it.

At 11-20 a greater burst of cheering heralded the arrival of the prisoner, who as before sat back in the seat of an open car with Mr. Hall and acknowledged the acclamations with professional ease.

At 11-30 I came downstairs and took my seat on the bench.

'Are the witnesses called by the court present?' I asked the Government Advocate.

Mr. Eggar had had the night to think over the position. That I had taken the conduct of the case out of his hands by exercising my statutory right of calling evidence had unsettled him. He could not object, because at law I was entitled to call evidence at any stage, if not satisfied that the whole truth was being given before me. But he did not like it, for it reflected upon his conduct of the case and relegated him for the time being to the position of a spectator.

'I am informed that the witnesses are present, he replied, in the manner of a man who desired to humour an eccentric judge.

Sen Gupta did not seem much better pleased. Though the witnesses I was about to call were the very persons he must have called had he desired to defend the case and explain his actions, he assumed an air of utter indifference, and taking from his friend, Mr. Sen, the first newspaper that offered, buried himself in it only emerging to draw attention in a whisper to some item in the telegrams. He was playing his part and I relished it very much. As a man it was impossible for him to be otherwise than deeply interested in what I was doing on his behalf; as a politician, one of the leaders of a party which throve on imprisonments, he deplored the line he observed me to be taking. The case against him was, in his opinion, such a monstrously poor one that a heavy sentence would make him a martyr. As a man he did not want to go to prison; as a politician he felt obliged to go, and because he was a brave and devoted man in his own line his duty weighed with him more strongly than his personal comfort. So he was excited and disappointed at once. But all eyes were upon him; the Press of half Asia was in the court room; his supporters were bellowing themselves hoarse in the street. He must be careful, let not a sign escape him. I caught his glance for a second and saw all the truth before he again bent over his newspaper in apparent concentration.

The first witness was Swami Shyamananda, who three months before had expressed himself so properly about Sir Charles on the station platform. The Ramakrishna Mission, of which he was the manager in Burma, maintains a hospital and was concerned with other works of charity and the relief of suffering. In appearance the Swami was venerable and mild, nor his appearance in the least at variance with his character. He was, as he looked, a saintly man, and was therefore the perfect defence witness.

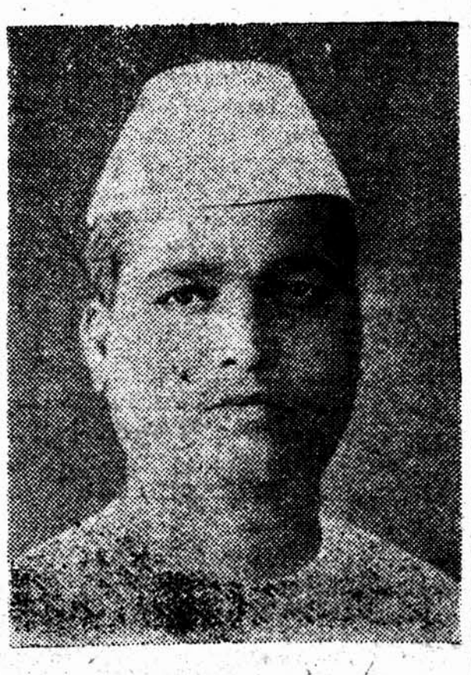
'Did you hear either of Mr. Sen Gupta's speeches? I asked, after he had taken the oath in an impressive manner.

'I intended to hear them both,' replied the Swami. 'I was most anxious to listen to what he had to tell us. On the 20th of February I tried to enter the Hurry Krishna Hall, but the crush was too great . Next morning however I was able to read in the newspapers what he had said, and it interested me so much that I went to his meeting in the afternoon at Fytche Square. Again the crowd was so thick that I could not get near enough to hear.'

That was what the Swami had to say, and as it was impossible to picture him struggling to hear a really seditious speech his evidence, slight though it was, had a certain weight.

The next witness was Mr. Paw Tun. He was telling me what the reader already knows—that he had been asked to preside at anti-separation meetings—when I heard a roar from the street far louder than the bursts of shouting which up to this point had followed the case. From my position on the bench I could see through some panes of glass on the upper part of the end doors and now perceived men running to and fro or jumping over the wall of the church compound. There was a sound of blows and scurrying feet. It was evident that the demonstration was turning into something else, and a brick struck the door and shattered the glass which suggested that after all there was going to be an attack on the court.

Smti. Dakshayini Amma, who has been returned unopposed to the Palghat Municipal Council on the Congress ticket.



Mr. Timanna Kulli Shastri, a staunch worker for Karnatak Unification. He was imprisoned twice in the last C. D. movement.

Mr Sen Gupta had put down his newspaper. While flattered that his supporters should take his arrest and trial so much to heart he was not wholly satisfied, for violence was dead against the Congress policy. But perhaps it might be turned to some account, for if it annoyed me into taking a more serious view of his case on the ground, fallacious but possible, that his speeches had roused the crowd, that would be all to the good and might rescue a situation which was turning very flat.

Realizing this and determined that he should have no encouragement I remarked at once with a negligent air:

'The crowd seems to be in high spirits this morning a remark which obliged him again to resort to his newspaper.

Mr. Merrikin, who was sitting directly below me at the bar, now caught my eye and by a sign indicated that he was going outside. Totally unarmed as he was, I saw him make for the door and disappear through it into the rain of bricks.

My place was on the bench and I resolved not to move from it nor to adjourn the case as long as Mr. Paw Tun would reply to my questions. I was going to ignore the riot or whatever it was, hear nothing but Mr. Paw Tun's answers, see nothing but what his face and manner told me, and so discourage Sen Gupta from thinking that anything could deflect me from my intention of laying bare the whole truth of his case.

I did not know what was happening outside, except that there was a fight going on and that the mob was finding the pile of bricks in the church compound extremely useful. That was obvious, for the doors and windows of the court were continually struck by bricks and I could hear them falling on the floor of the chamber above my head. At this hot moment Mr. Tyabji left the court, as small as Mr. Merrikin and as unarmed. He had a strong reason for going out, if it was at his behest that the crowd had assembled. A firm believer in peaceful methods of agitation for Indians especially on this occasion when the Indians were his men, he wanted to tell them to stop fighting, because as the affair stood he might be charged with fomenting a riot. But he was almost immediately hit on the head with a brick and was carried insensible to the general hospital.

I continued to the best of my ability amid the uproar and crashes to examine Mr. Paw Tun, who stood like a rock in the witness box, answering my questions with perfect lucidity. After I had dismissed him I examined in succession captain Rushall, the Mayor of Rangoon, a true Conrad figure: Abdul Bari Chowdhury, the manager of the Bengal-Burma Steam Navigation Company; Mr. Pillai, who represented West Rangoon Indian Constituency; and a number of others. Their evidence, which became easier to hear as the noise of the riot died away in the distance, provided me with the complete picture of Mr. Sen Gupta's visit—and proved that his speeches had been delivered by invitation of leading citizens on the topical question of separation. After I had recorded all the evidence I adjourned the case till next day, when the Government Advocate would be asked to address me on the law.

On reaching my chamber upstairs I found it littered with bricks. I was now told that the crowd had become embroiled with the police, who had attempted to discipline it. A violent fight had ensued, the crowd had been scattered, and there were many casualties. The hospital is full, my clerks told me.

As soon as Mr. Sen Gupta had left for the jail—there was no one to cheer him that afternoon—I set off for the hospital.

As I went along I picked up more information. The street outside my office was strewn with clubs, garments, and bricks. The exterior of the court had a battered look with its broken windows. Not an Indian was to be seen. The police on duty seemed to be fresh lot and could tell me little, but I gathered that the trouble had started by an Indian parading with a banner. The banner gave the crowd coherence and a sense of importance; the police had no banner; the crowd began to despise the police. To show their contempt they pulled a mounted policeman off his pony when he was attempting to interfere with the parade of the banner. When some of the Mogul Guard rushed forward a volley of bricks was thrown, and the fight was on. It had lasted an hour and there were eighty casualties. So they told me. Nobody was killed. Mr. Merrikin had escaped unhurt, as had his assistant, Mr. Barker, though the latter sustained the loss of his umbrella, which he had carried throughout the battle and the remains of which he abandoned on the field.

I hurried on to the hospital. In the porch I met Sergeants Pimley and Ryan. The former was limping, and Ryan had a bandage round his head; he was very pale.

'Well, Ryan,' I said, 'are you hurt?'

No, sir,' said he, cheerfully.

'What's that bandage, then?'

'He was struck above the eye with a brick,' said Pimley.

'Are there many of you damaged?' I asked.

'The Crown Sergeant was stab-

(Continued On Page 54)

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Marmaduke Mizzle Still Alive, Recounts Fantastic Stories

A feeling of joy was aroused among the spice merchants of Water Street by the receipt of reliable information that their old friend Marmaduke M. Mizzle, the adventurous, wandering caraway seed merchant of Mincing Lane, London, was still alive and well at Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal, where he is living under the protection of the kindly maharaja. A pet panther guards him by day and a tiger at night, yet the wanderer does not sleep well, according to the report sent by him to spice merchants. Marmaduke asserts that there are as many tigers in Nepal as there are dogs in Greenwich Village. His walks in the jungle are limited. It is more than a year since word was received from the caraway seed merchant, when he had just escaped from the great Tibetan

Mr. Hatim A. Alavi, who has been elected the new Mayor of Karachi. He is the youngest of the Mayors of Karachi elected hitherto.

monastery at Shigatzi where he left Diomedes, the Greek with the gimp in his left leg, and 3,500 other months, writes T. Walter Williams in "New York Times."

During his weary trek across India through the Arbor country, Assam and the great Godomri Desert to Calcutta, he encountered all kinds of startling adventures. Imbolega, the sable amazon, daughter of the Chief of the Wazza-Bazza tribe, followed him by yak, canoe, ponies and on foot threatening that she would continue the chase until death and after. She swam the Burrapootra, the Ganges, the mighty Chindwin, the Indus and any other rivers that came in her way to seek vengeance on the caraway seed merchant who had basely deceived her.

Loo-Loo, the giant white hornbill, tracked the wanderer down day by day, flapping its wings with the rhythm that sounded like "too bad, too bad." Mizzle, said he had to lay "doggo" in some hut or cave in the daylight and travel at night.

TWICE NEARLY CAUGHT

Imbolega nearly had him at Silliguri on the banks of the Ganges and told Imkin, the jungle wallah of the blasted mangrove tree at Mergui, that she would tear him to pieces, then burn his bones and dance on the ashes. She added that she would serve Diomedes the Greek, in the same manner but would not dance upon his ashes. Imbolega again nearly got Mizzle in the Red Bazar in Calcutta but the wanderer was warned in time by Dali-Lal the shupatti maker, and got on the Delhi mail at Howrah station.

Mizzle had intended to attend the Coronation in London last May but got scared of Imbolega and decided to go in search of the giant caraway seeds that grow profusely in the southern section of the little-known independent state of Nepal.

He was accompanied across India and the Himalaya Mountains by the two noted Russian scientists who saved him from the Tibetans by obtaining a pass signed by the Council of Five at Lhassa. One was Professor Vladimir Kostorostoveoswitch of Omsk and the other Professor Ivanovitch Snabzbonkersotovitch of Tomsk.

In the letter received by the spice merchants Marmaduke M Mizzle wrote:

"Huzoor, Protector of the Poor and Uplifted of the Downtrodden, may your shadow never grow less, and may the ghost of Mohammad's great black dog always protect you. I have had so many adventures since writing you in February, 1937, that I scarcely know where to begin. The rivers I have had to swim across just swarmed with crocodiles and the forest and jungle with tigers, panthers, king cobras, hamadryadas, rhinoceri and other fierce animals.

Sees Friendly Crocodiles

"In the Gondak River in Nepal I met the friendly crocodiles known as Gorial by Indians, which live entirely on fish. These queer reptiles have a very long snout with a knob on the end of it and lie on the bank basking in the sun while the birds come and pick the fish out of their teeth, which makes a curious spectacle for any traveller who has not got a female warrior like Imbolega speeding on his trail.

"As you are well aware, dear old thing, I am definitely averse to exaggeration in any form as I promised my dear old mother to always tell the truth. One of the curious animals I met with in Nepal is the loris, which comes out only at night. It has round, staring eyes which shine like big rubies in the moonlight. The loris never eats anything solid. It moves very slowly every night on the limbs of the trees and branches, putting one paw forward and then the other and moonbeams strike the paws and the loris licks up the moonbeams and lives on these, so the jungle wallas and fakirs who wander through the forests say.

"I had a little adventure in a forest near Tribenya, where I was chased by a great Indian one-horn rhinoceros which nearly got me. I ran around a banyan tree and fell over a big tiger that was dozing in the shade after tiffin. The striped beast rose with a roar just in time to receive the charge of the rhino. The impact was terrific and the fight which ensued must have been a grand sight, but I did not wait. I was told that the Indian rhinos are very fond of the giant caraway seeds in Nepal which give them their great strength.

"One of the strangest creatures that I met in the dense Nepal jungle was a ping, flop-eared, double-tailed jelalajazza. Its ears are so large that when set up enable the animal to run before the wind at great speed. The tails stand out straight like the rudder of a ship and are supposed to co-ordinate with the ears, but they do not do so always. When the jelala-jazza lowers its right ear the tail on that side should swing over in that direction but it is more likely to go the reverse way so that the animal gets all confused and does not know where it is going. This causes the jelalajazza to utter plaintive cries which bring friendly denizens of the forest to its rescue, like cheetahs, giant pandas and leopards. The other animals get mixed up with the struggles of the jelalajazza to find its way and lose their own sense of direction.

"I have watched the struggles from the branches of a mangrove tree. The strange pink creature through the lack of co-ordination between its ears and its tail often cannot find food and starves to death. This is what makes the quaint pink jelalajazza so rare. Roy Chapman Andrews never saw one in his travels nor did Herodotus the great historian.

On Guard

"The jamadar who is charged to protect me from the attack of Imbolega should she reach Nepal said that I must not be nervous of Umlo the panthers and Jumna the tiger who watch over me from the verandah. It is all right, of course, and kind of the Maharaja, but I shall never make pals with any of these wild beasts. The jamadar says he has told them in 'chee-chee'—the language of the jungle—that I am a friend of his, but I do not sleep well.

"Another friend of theirs, a king cobra, twenty-five feet long, named Ramsam, hangs around the pole of the verandah and looks over at me when I am having a little shut-eye during the afternoon heat. There are lots of elephants around here. The Maharaja had ninety-five in a tiger hunt. One of them ran amok and it took ten of the biggest pachyderms to chase him and beat him up. He was wrecking villages and swatting the natives with a young palm he carried in his trunk.

"The caraway seeds here are the finest I have ever tasted or seen, but I am not interested.

"I do not know whether I shall ever tread the sidewalks of Water Street in dear old New York again. I am getting old and my face is so covered with my gray beard that I can scarcely see it when I dare to look in a mirror.

"It doesn't look as if I would ever get away from Nepal to go to Southern Burma unless Suydam Cutting and Arthur Vernay rescue me when they come next Winter to do little tiger hunting with the Maharaja. Allah be praised! Yours to the deep end,

CHESTER ANTOS:

A medical student of U.S.A. Photographed with the newly-designed Emerson Suction Pressure Apparatus, which designers believe, will prevent amputation in many cases. The mechanical boot is to be used in the treatment of severe cases of peripheral vascular diseases.

BARODA PAVILION IN GLASGOW

Although British India will not be officially represented at the Glasgow Exhibition, the Indian State of Baroda is contributing one of the most interesting sections in the pavallion devoted to work by women of the Empire. The display will consist of embroideries made by women of every class in the State. Made in silk and cotton in primary colours, Baroda embroideries have been famous in India for centuries for the delicacy of the work and girls of every station are taught how to make them. The designs, which are strikingly unusual, are traditional to that part of India, and have been carefully handed down for generations from mother to daughter. The Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda, who is 75 years of age, has planned to make a special visit to Glasgow during the exhibition to see his countrywomen's work.

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DISCIPLINE IN THE HOME

By Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M. A., Ph.D. Vice-Principal, Teachers' College, Kolhapur.

When you buy a car, you usually get a book of instructions with it, and before you are allowed to drive, you have to pass a qualifying test. But is it not a melancholy reflection that no manual of directions accompanies the arrival of a baby and society takes no pains to ensure the possession by the parents of any of the many skills, ideals and attitudes necessary for the successful upbringing of children: No doubt, instincts supply certain abilities, but these can be considered sufficient only for an existence like that of our contemporary ancestors in our forsaken forest homes. The human child of to-day has to be prepared for life in a very different kind of world. For this, he needs both training in self-direction and in the maintenance of conditions congenial to public welfare and happiness. This double requirement is met to a large extent by discipline in the home and in the school and it is failure here which is responsible for discourtesy, impulsiveness and hooliganism in schools, colleges and outside.

In order to give this brief treatment of the subject of home discipline a direct and practical tone, the suggestions are stated as in the Decalogue, in the form of prohibitions.

Need For Children's Corner

Don't lead them into temptation. The familiar supplication is not inapplicable to our ordering of our children's lives. A large percentage of discipline problems arises from the failure of parents to exercise their imagination. They put children in, or allow them to get into, situations where nothing but trouble can result. And then, they are amazed and annoyed that their children are so troublesome: Once we grasp the fact that children are largely bundles of instincts and impulses, and that they will express them in one way or another, we shall do our best to provide them with suitable opportunities for self-expression in directions where their behaviour will not run counter to orderliness and the well-being of others. Playing ball in the parlour was just as much a wrong before the vase fell down and the picture frame was broken as after. But we wait till then to become furious. Besides, if children haven't a place to play in and a corner to call their own, parents must thank themselves when accidents occur. Reaching out for things, pulling the table cloth, playing with scissors and match boxes, scribbling on the walls, are all perfectly natural, but wholly undesirable activities. Such problems can be solved positively, by opening up safe and alternative avenues for these natural tendencies, and negatively, by not dangling before their eyes the glittering bait of forbidden activity. Thus in a sense, the child is made, not born.

No Room For Anger

Punishment is regarded in progressive circles as corrective treatment, rather than as a vindictive outburst. We should not punish a child because of the wrong he has done, but because we want him to behave differently in the future. In correction, we are concerned with the child's growth in desirable directions not with meeting out a graded scale of punishments for offences committed. In other words, punishment is prospective rather than retrospective. Once that is realised and realised thoroughly, anger will appear as entirely irrelevant. It is worse than useless; it is positively harmful. It robs one of perspective and a sense of proportion. It results in language and behaviour not easily defensible. It makes it difficult to regain the child's confidence in adult wisdom or virtue. There is also the likelihood of resentment counter-acting all inclination to please or to improve. Regret has to be stimulated, and this has to be associated with the wrong done not with having been caught; When a parent shouts out at the top of his voice to his four-year-old; "Stop shouting" or "Don't make a noise" he or she must be regarded as lacking a sense of humour:

No Parental Tyranny

Some people believe that they must crush the child's spirit if he is to become half-way decent. They are those who would have their children keep quiet, or go about with their eyes meekly bent, seen and never heard. They believe in punishment as a means of restoring the outraged majesty of parental authority, and punishment is used as a key which can fit or force all locks and always ready at hand. An atmosphere of fear is the very antithesis of what wholesome discipline demands. Complexes of all kinds have been known to result from thoughtless repression and unnecessary inhibition. When the morning sun rises, the shadow of Mount Etna is cast far across the lovely island of Sicily resting on gardens and fields and the people's homes, a shadow as of an ever-imminent terror. So over the life of a child to its close hangs the shadow of parental harshness and mis-management.

Don't Pamper The Child

As the pendulum swings from one extreme to the other, so parents who punish their children unreasonably are also often found to pamper them. They go from kicking to kissing and turn from pinching to petting. In the bargain, the children are left with no stable constant standard to depend on, and become victims of the emotional instability and unintegrated personality of their parents. There are doubtless others who spoil their children, merely because of an over-flow of the milk of human kindness, who haven't the courage to say "No" and face the temporary discomfort consequent on it. Yielding to the boisterous demand for more sweets, longer play and newer toys is a way of escape which often takes its toll in the long run. A little punishment wisely and timely administered can do nothing but good. Even physical pain, usually treated as taboo may have to be resorted to, when loftier appeals have failed. Abdication of this responsibility is fraught with serious consequences. A hot house plant, sheltered too much and too long, often succumbs to the stern unfeeling conditions of the real world. The fond parent does not realise the serious damage he is doing his fondlings, or else he would divert their attention and impulses to healthier channels or strive to convince them of the error of their ways. He would not be reckless with his rewards nor would he allow them to deteriorate into bribes. He would aim at building moral muscles instead of merely tickling fussy palates. Besides, there is an unfortunate tendency these days to mistake pusillanimity for progressiveness. Not all instincts and wishes deserve to be expressed. Some must be redirected, some sublimated and some suppressed. He is a wise parent who knows when to do what: The young barbarian must be helped to become a social being. The problem of the only child is more difficult naturally, from the point of view both of the parent and of the child. The solution lies obviously in securing for him the company of his equals, at home or in school, in association with him as companions and in the continual consciousness of the danger of registering on him our anxieties and susceptibilities. A child is given to parents as a trust not as a plaything.

INSPECTING THE ROCKEFELLER BED: Visitors to the Museum of the City of New York, examining the canopy bed, which once was occupied by the late John D. Rockefeller (Sr.), a new exhibit. The bed is of ebony veneer over mahogany, with holly inlays.

Don't Expect The Impossible

Many parents fret and fume, because their boy or girl is not a corporal representation of their honeymoon dreams. Others worry because childhood behaviour does not conform to adult patterns, and a few unfortunately few—that their children are so much like themselves. The cure for these ailments is the facing of reality and a better understanding of Nature's laws. As distant hills look green, so the memory of our turbulent boyhood rapidly becomes one of angelic tidiness, cleanliness and sweet reasonableness Against this background of fancied halo, nothing in the present seems as it ought to be. It often helpful to remember that children will be children, with animal spirits demanding outlets, and rough edges needing to be smoothened and that not all our wishing and whipping can make children miniature men and women. Not only should unintelligent obedience be always kept at its irreducible minimum, but at the first dawning of the ability to reason, the sliding scale of obedience should be instituted. There is comfort also in the reflection that children rapidly outgrow many of the things which now annoy or baffle us and that there is therefore no need to make their brief childhood one of unrelieved misery. The 'first child,' from this point of view, should be protected from his parents: Reading, observation and comparing of notes may often throw some helpful light on this perplexing problem.

Don't "Don't", If You Can Help It

The world must seem to children a very queer place indeed for no matter what they want to do or where they want to go, they are met with a shrill or sonorous "Don't". Adults must appear to be their born enemies for ever dogging their footsteps and checking their desires. This feeling of being hedged in, it must be realized, is as annoying to children as it is to grownups. So instead of "Don't dirty your clothes in the mud" and "I'll beat you if you do", why not give the child an apron and a big lump of clean clay to handle? Instead of "Don't eat that" why not keep the child at a separate table and expose only things good for him? Positive suggestions are any day better than these everlasting "Don'ts" For, the more you disapprove of a thing, the more certain the child is to desire it. A hindering child should be made to help in ways open to him. Surround the child therefore with things he can safely play with and activities he can engage in, and his will be a rich, joyous, developing experience. Another way of maintaining disci-

(Continued On Page 52)

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IMPROVE YOUR CRICKET

Over-Coaching Is A Menace To Individuality

By CONSTANTINE

(Special To "Chronicle")

At this time of the year the young cricketers are receiving attention, and, as in every other walk of life, the future is theirs; and not a very distant future either.

Where was Denis Compton three or four years ago? We cannot do too much for the young and yet in one sense we can. I refer. of course, to coaching.

What exactly can a coach do for a building player of parts? One of two things. He can make him or he can mar him. Rarely is the player untouched by a period of intensive coaching.

The young cricketer is sensitive; if he is good, he is usually able and anxious to do as he is told. The result too often is that he is over-coached.

More good cricketers are over-coached than they or their friends believe, and yet coaching, good coaching, is a necessary and valuable thing

Simple Metho

Let me illustrate by the example I know best—myself. My style of play is my own. Every-

one admires it., and critics agree upon the point that my play is quite individual.

Yet contrary to general belief, I was coached both as a small boy and as a man.

My home was a cricketing home, and my father and my uncle on my mother's side, both of whom toured England with West Indies teams, coached me. Their method was simple but the best I have met.

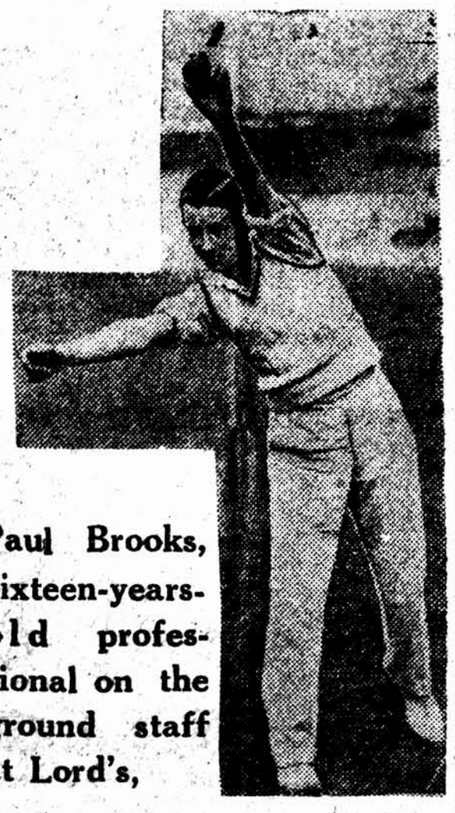
They bowled to me and disapproved violently of bad strokes. If I was cutting badly, edging or lifting the ball, then they bowled outside the off-stump and I kept on cutting until the stroke was made properly.

My father used to cut very brilliantly from his left foot, and had a very late cut off his right foot.

Persevera

Pascall, my uncle, made the more orthodox square cut past point. But the idea of my cutting like them never entered my mind or their. I shaped and cut until I got it right. Now and then my father might take the bat and demonstrate.

But essentially I had to find out my way of making the stroke. That is, I think, the essence of coaching wisdom We are all built differently, stand



Paul Brooks, sixteen-years-old professional on the ground staff at Lord's,

differently, see the ball differently, move to play it differently.

There are a thousand different ways of making the stroke correctly. Let the young player find out his own. This may seem easy enough in principle, but it isn't.

It is so easy to show the boy or girl these days exactly how it should be done, but it leads to a cramped style, which brings us to the greatest menace of over-coaching—the destruction of individuality.

Let Him

Individuality is the soul of great cricket, and the coach, unless he is extremely careful, can smooth it out. It is not only the ordinary stroke that may be played in too stereotyped a fashion.

It is the unorthodox stroke that may be nipped in the bud.

If the boy is making an unorthodox stroke, then I would say, let him make it. I do not mean a blind slash at a rising ball on the off-side, or a cross-bat swipe with the eye seeking the square leg umpire.

I mean a boy who is playing the length ball on the leg-stump away to fine leg or hooking anything short with a short-arm stroke past mid-on.

Of course he will get out to this or any other dangerous stroke. Point out that the stroke should be made on a suitable wicket and that he should not indulge in it until he is seeing the ball, point out, in fact, the dangers, but encourage him to make it.

It is his own stroke. Some instinct in him is driving him to do that.

And a good coach will help; he will not hinder such a stroke. Bowlers and captains in the years to come will curse that stroke.

His Own Method

That is the real value of individuality. It upsets the routine.

I Go My Weary Way

(By RAM SARAN)

The old world tears her way in the vast space, mad, breathless.

She dare not be late by one single second otherwise . . . . . the calamity will be just too terrible.

And there is a crowd of such worlds in the space, all frantically busy, hurrying, scurrying, intent on their purpose. Determined.

On this Globe, in this vast concourse of worlds, swarming, worm-like men are busy, awfully so, with their tiny affairs.

Their petty jealousies, narrow personal, selfish motives, their wars and their hatreds, their coronations and conquests, their loves and longings—all mightily important to them are painfully ridiculous.

They are engrossed in themselves, while the Earth, their tiny home, rushes on exact to the very fraction of a second.

Even she ignores them and their's absolutely.

Let it tarry just for the least, little bit and where would be this busy-body man? Engulfed in the vast silence of space.

Look at me. Busy with this trivial article which will perhaps please none as much as myself, while outside the window trees are nodding to each other and flowers smiling marvelling and thankful at the miracle called the Dawn. I ignore all these, the beautiful, and feel mightily important writing this—this!

Even on this very Earth things mightier happen, mightier than the mightiest of Imperialisms, and more beautiful than the most beautiful maiden.

On the yonder branch two birds sing their full-throated song of happiness. It floats down the breeze and—is lost in the rattle of a hackney-carriage.

Sometimes, man is shaken out of his idiocy and gapes awe-struck while the catastrophe, a mere moving of the nature's finger over-takes him.

The next moment he is busy again, busy with all his trivialities.

And the beautiful always goes by his unheeded.

The cyclone of Sahara, the Mighty Heaving of the Earth's bosom, the All-Sweeping avalanche, a volcanic eruption—any one of these is more potent than the entire power of humanity combined.

The aurora-borealis shines in langurous beauty on the North, the flowers bloom in a myriad of patterns and colours, the birds twitter in tunes sweeter than all human-music, the silver on the hill-tops shines in vain.

For, Jack has to write to Jill and Joe has to rush to his office and Sir Jinkerton has to see that China and Japan continue to fight.

Often, as I gaze into the starry night, the whispering silence of the dark enters my soul and a new meaning is given to everything.

The charm overpowers me. I feel detached from my fellow-men and feel like sitting at the apex of a vast amphitheatre with the millions of light twinkling friendly at me.

That mighty concourse that illuminates the illimitable space so that stars may not stumble on their way in their great hurry!

They have been so. Regular as automatons. yet so intensely living.

And in every one of them must be beings, as busy about their petty selves as we are.

Perhaps they may be wiser. Who knows?

My child is disturbed in his sleep. The spell breaks. He goes again to sleep, snoring innocently. But the charm is broken, snapped. Something has gone out. The mighty silence beckons me no more

I: uneasily remember about the unwritten article. that an editor is always silent when asked for payments; that I have to take the child to the doctor. .

The mundane overpowers me. Oh, what would I not give for my release!

It does not come. I go my weary way

man clean bowled.

Batsman after batsman plays a good game. This one cut the short ball well and drives the half-volley, etc.

But along comes a player who has his own particular method of dispatching a length-ball to fine-leg; or past mid-on: or between point and cover.

How the field begins to shift! How the bowler begin to lose his hitherto impeccable length! It is a dangerous stroke," says the purist, but that is only half-true.

Dangerous perhaps for X., Y. or Z., but not for our batsman, who has been doing that since he was twelve years old.

Take the big lifted drive into the country. Not very unorthodox, but how few batsmen do it to-day?

How often I have seen the course of a match changed by a batsman who retained the habit of boldly lifting his bat, and driving over the heads of the infieldsmen!

A Hint To The Mayor

If a boy batsman shows a tendency to leave his crease to slow or even medium bowling, I would spend hours encouraging him; bowling flighted balls that he may learn to discriminate, warning him of the dangers to look out for, but never stifling, even though he will get out a few times by developing this piece of individuality

On speech days the Mayor usually tells the school that the function of education is to draw out. Should the Mayor add that this applies to the cricket-ground as well as to the class-room he would be adding him name to the list of his country's benefactors.

Next Best

"Hey!" roared the angry diner, "I ordered chicken soup."

"Well, you see, sir," said the waiter meekly, "we didn't have any chicken soup, so I thought I'll give you the next best thing, the water we boil the eggs in."

TWO INDIAN BALLADS OF GOETHE

(By ABDUL GHAFUR)

Goethe gives us two ballads on Indian themes. His source in both cases in Sonnerat's "Voyage aux Indes et a la Chine." The finer of the two is "Gott and Bajadere" (God and the Bayadere) first published in Schiller' "Horen" wherein the two poets were indulging in a friendly contest on writing poems. In this ballad Goethe sings in his lofty idealistic way about the innate nobility of mankind; the plea that virtue has very often its humble abode among the most abandoned creatures of God; that the Divine Light sheds its pleasant lustre in the homes of the high and low, touchables and untouchables alike and how, somewhere in the bosom of the most depraved persons, their lies hidden the divine spark waiting for some pitying, sympathising heart to fan it into a flame.

God dropped down into every one
And if we find and fan it into a blaze
It'll spring up and glow like—like the sun
And light the wandering out of stony ways.

—Masfield.

Mahadeva was touring his realm in the guise of a youthful traveller Even the Greek Gods like Jupiter often condescended to visit the haunts of men in the lowly disguise of a humble wayfarer. On the outskirts of the city he came across a charming outcast, "fair in form and a painted face": she was a Bayadere and her house was 'love's abode', the haunt of the pleasure seekers of the town. With cymbals tinkling, and dancing in a maze of dexterous style, she entices "the beauteous stranger light as the day" to her cottage, and bathes his weary feet with water. Her kindness and innate nobility evokes a sympathetic response in the heart of the immortal, and his soul looks through his kindly eyes. To the love-lorn outcast whose soul is panting for human sympathy, the love of the youthful stranger "droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven." Her better self asserts, her wiles and snares with which she cast her silken net on unsuspecting strangers melt away through the magic touch of love; the dress is burnt away and she stands shorn off her art.

What at first had been but art
Soon is nature in the maid.
She rests, after the storm and stress of life, like a tired child in the fond embrace of love.
And her painted cheeks he kisses;
And his vows her heart enthrall;
Feeling love's sharp pangs and blisses
Soon her tears begin to fall.
At his feet she now must sink,
Not with thoughts of lust or gain
And her slender members shrink;
And devoid of power remain.
The bright hours pass away with their winged flight, her slumbers are fled and she awakes, she discovers to her horror, the much-loved guest lying dead on her bosom.

Then come the priests with the funeral songs who bear the corpse of the beauteous stranger to the burning pyre. They symbolise, like the Pharisees in the Bible, the Orthodox School of the Formalist in whom ritualism has deadened all spirit of true religion These scene is too much for the poor girl whose being has now cast away the dross of baser motives and her spirit rises above, like a star in the ascendent. a symbol of radiant love. She can hardly believe that they would consign him to the females and she bursts out in vehement and incoherent words.

Shall those limbs of grace divine
Fall to ashes in my sight?
Mine he was, yes only mine:
Ah one single blissful night;

And now comes the climax. The reformation in her inner self has come full circle. In a single instant her mind is made up. Like Juliet in Shakespeare, she has crossed the boundary line between the girl and an honourable woman, one final heroic effort, one last spurt of resolution is enough to come to a decision and she offers herself for self-immolation. The Brahmans gape at her in wonder and marvel why she should assume the aweful duties of a wife when she was not the rightful spouse of the dead. Nay, they would oppose such a sacrilege to their last.

Thus increased her torments are
By the cruel heartless quire,
And with arms outstretching far
Leaps she on the glowing pyre.
Then a miracle occurs.
But the youth divine outsprings
From the flame with heavenly grace
And on high his flight he wings
While his arms his love embrace.

Goethe transforms the story with the magic of his wonderful genius. In the sequel he has remarkably improved upon his source. The end is infinitely noble, a befitting culmination of the devotion and sacrifice made by the humblest of God's creatures. Unconsciously the poet has followed here a convention of Sanskrit literature whereby the story always ends happily. In some of the film of modern India, a tragedy of passionate love ends in the lovers rising steadily heavenward with joined hands to the accompaniment of a dead march.

The ballad considered as a piece of poetry is really fine. The enticements and the ensnaring charms of the Bayaders, her gradual repentence, her sure conversion and the noble end are admirably described. The poem teaches us the innate nobility of mankind and how the 'gems of purest ray serene' of good are hidden in some of the darkest recesses of the world and in the hearts of some of the most abandoned creatures of God.

The inborn nobility of man has been the theme of all great literature of all times. The poet who is the harbinger of a New Era has a deep sympathy with the outcast and the Pariah against whom the society preaches a gospel of hatred for infringing their arbitrary and unnatural laws...Against the reactionary forces, the feigning hypocrisy, the self-complacency of the leaders of the old order, he wages an incessant warfare with his pen.

There is a striking similarity between this ballad Goethe and the story of Magdaline, the outcast in 'Luke' vii.

Just then a woman who was an outcast in the town having ascertained that Jesus was at table in Pharisee's house brought an alabaster jar of perfume and placed herself behind Jesus, near his feet weeping. Then she began to make his feet wet with her tears and she dried them with the hair of her head repeatedly kissing his feet and anointing them with the perfume.

Washing the feet of the guest occurs in Goethe's poem also. It was of course one of the first injunctions to the Hindu housewife to wash the feet of the weary traveller. Just as the proud Brahmins show a supercilious behaviour and turn up their noses at the poor Bayadere, the Pharisees wonder how Jesus who claimed to be a Prophet allowed an outcast woman to touch his feet.

His second ballad on an Indian theme is the 'Paria,' a trilogy which describes the doubts and misgivings of a Pariah over his miserable lot. The poem has a special interest now when the social circles in the country are deeply perturbed over the problem. It is a series of three poems consisting of the 'Gebet' or the 'Pariah prayer,' 'Legende' or 'the legend' and 'Dank des Paria' or 'the Thanks of the Pariah.'

The Pariah's prayer is a touching invocation to the "Dreaded Brahma, Lord of might." With the naive manner of one who was denied all initiation into the Vedic lore, and the simplicity of a child, he asks the Brahma "Dost thou none but Brahmans own." Then he turns to his own miserable lot with which unfortunately we are only too familiar.

We are not of noble in kind
For with woe our lot is rife
And what others deadly find
Is our only source of life.

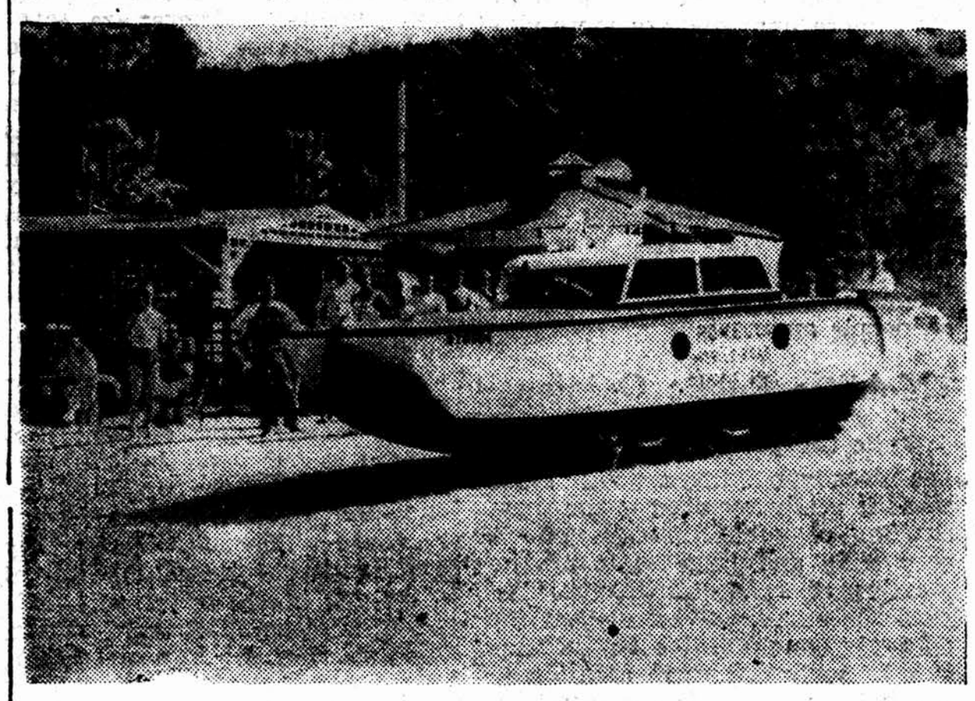
He continues in the same strain and promises to be reconciled to his misery only if Brahma prized him. In the end he raises a fervent prayer heavenward that He may acknowledged him as His own child.

The second part is the legend of the Brahman wife who is tempted from above. Like the youth Narcissus in the Greek legend, she falls in love with a beauteous form she saw in the sacred river. Her husband slays her in a dungeon. But soon repenting, he sends his son to bring her back to life. When the son reaches, the spot he sees two beheaded bodies lying side by side and as chance would have it, he joins this severed head of the Brahman's wife to the trunk of a delinquent Pariah woman. The Brahman woman with the head of a Brahman and the trunk of a Pariah symbolises how all of us carry with our high ideals, or the Brahman's head, the trunk of the Pariah which represents our evil self and the baser nature; and how it is our duty to communicate the Pariah within us rather than the Pariah of our social order. The Brahman woman, wise in counsel, but wild in action has the Pariah within her for which she will have to undergo a penance. Like her, all of us walk in self-complacency like Gods among men but every one of us has his feet of clay.

Goethe puts in the mouth of the Brahman woman a touching appeal against untouchability. As a penance for her sin, she beseeches her son to become a wanderer among the nations and proclaim to the meanest that

All are equal in the eyes of God
None is in his eyes the meanest;
He whose limbs are lame and palsied
He whose soul is wildly riven,
Worn with sorrow, helpless—helpless
Be he Brahman, be he Pariah.

The third part is made up of thanksgivings on the part of the Pariah who is consoled by the legend of the Brahman woman and the lesson it carries for him. The thought that she becomes divine through grief comes as a soothing balm to his mind...The significance of his miserable lot is revealed to him. He welcomes it in future as a penance for his baser self which will lead ultimately to the glories of the Elysian Fields.—"The Twentieth Century."



MARINE AUTO WINS IN TEST: Inventor George Powell confidently displays his auto-boat, or marine gas-buggy. The machine backs up his expectations, taking to Willow, like a well-trained duck. Then it returns to land for a spin on the roads. The contraption on wheels makes it easy going on sand.

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SWADESHI IS WHAT SWADESHI DOES

Is Swadeshi really gaining ground? This is the question of questions today and absorbing interest to all those who have the least spark of patriotism or humanity

Cockney Fashions

So far as we can see, the middle classes are the back-bone of the movement as they are in everything else. The higher classes and plutocrats are in it only to the extent of using the Swadeshi slogan for purposes of money making. The middle class man with his tiny income goes in only for deshi products. His sacrifice is a real one. He purchases all available Indian products whether these be cloth, articles of dress, toilet, medicines and all possible things. But unfortunately in the case of those who have made their fortunes on Indian Industries and enterprises, the reverse is very much true. No doubt during those exciting days of the congress C. D. movement during 1930-32, the richer people at least made a fine display of national sentiments. Pure Khadi dress and Khadi caps were the fashion of the big businessmen. They made it a special point to patronise swadeshi Indian articles of stationery for use in office and home, Indian biscuits and confectionery, Indian made furniture, and even the use of Indian Khaki cigarettes in the place of foreign imported ones were the fashion of the day. Now, at a distance of time, it all looks like a frenzy of the past. Gone are the country fashions and Khadi and swadeshi cloths. In their places have followed foreign cloth and cockney fashions of Europe and America The tables of men who are supposed to be even leaders are nowadays full of foreign imported provisions, foreign fruit juices and what not?

Watchfulness Needed

The outlook for swadeshi is thus not very bright at present, though this great national ideal has won the acceptance of the large body of the middle classes. But it is high time that the leaders of the nation both in politics as well as industry be alive to the quick needs of the moment. Only the other day, in the course of his criticism of the budget in the Madras Legislative Assembly, Mr. R. M. Palat challenged the Government as to what it had planned for the advance of Swadeshi and drew attention to the fact that pencils made in Bavaria were placed on the tables of members, though there is a well-known pencil factory in the city of Madras. Strangely enough there was no reference to this matter at all in the final speech of the Madras premier, though it was full of rich details in regard to the innumerable points raised by the opposition members on other topics. No doubt we do not mean that congress Governments are not doing anything, but, on such a vital matter as Swadeshi, it requires a more immediate, a more elaborate, and more masterly handling. We would also humbly suggest the necessity of all congress and national governments issuing bulletins at least once in a quarter, so that all patriotic people might co-operate in pushing the cause of Swadeshi, and food may be found for the rapidly interesting numbers of the helpless unemployed people amongst us.

Mobilise Public Opinion

While the provicial Governments are already making a good start, what is really required is the marshalling of public opinion on a very wide and large scale by the starting of swadeshi leagues all over the country. We feel that the congress should foster the promotion of such leagues in addition to the village industries association, as the national stakes are too vital to be neglected. We are afraid that the few "buy Indian leagues" that were started in the country a few years ago are no more to be heard of. Even in a big centre as Bombay, the activities are lagging. A swadeshi league and a journal that were being run are nowhere in evidence. The league in Bombay was running under the patronage of a few big businessmen.

Bigger Industries Callous

But the interest of such men has now cooled down, because with the help of the tremendous growth of the national and swadeshi spirit, the medium and bigger industries are now well set. State protection for the major industries as a result of public agitation has made them prosperous.

Now, therefore, has begun the rot. Riding on the high waves of the national and swadeshi sentiments or protected by high tariff walls, leaders of swadeshi business are now in a fairly prosperous position. But we are afraid that they are not true to the country which has helped them into such a high position. Themselves producing swadeshi, are they true to others, are they loyal in extending patronage to other sister industries and enterprises that have sprung and are springing up. Are they honest in Indianising the managements? There are several Indian Banks and Insurance companies, the managements of which are purely European from generation to generation. It is monstrous that certain Indian concerns are more reactionary than even foreign companies, at least a few of whom, have Indian heads of departments. What right have these concerns to claim preferential treatment and whine about their swadeshi virtues? We have no hatred at all of foreigners, but the time has come when foreign masters are certainly out of place in our home institutions.

But the attitude of some of our big swadeshi barons, though they have themselves risen on swadeshi sentiment, beats everything, hollow, It is abominable and vulgar. Now that they are in a strong position, they have stopped talking in terms of swadeshi. Say they pompously: "Business is business. We stand on our own merits, we do not thrive on mere sentiment. We are not taking advantage of the swadeshi sentiment!" But they forget that they have become well-established on this sentiment only, the sentiment for which many noble souls have sacrificed their lives. And when sentiment goes off, off they also go! Even now many of our manufactures are not on a par with the best of foreign ones. And even if they are on a par, it is only on account of their patriotic sentiment that people prefer home made goods. It is also a deplorable sight to see, that leaders of Indian business are not extending even a fair amount of support to the newer and smaller swadeshi enterprises struggling all round. The country rightly demands and expects them not to forget their own early days and small beginnings.

Extravagance!

The salaries drawn by the higher ranks in Indian business are also notoriously extravagant. While the congress ministers have set healthy and high examples in public service, some of our leading swadeshi concerns have been left untouched. Even in the protested industries those in the higher ranks of management are voting for themselves princely salaries and allowances over and above high bonuses and dividends. Do not the public revenues pay for this? We ask here, is not the poor consumer who is exploited? Do they do at least the barest justice to the starving clerical staffs and labour? In some Indian banks and Insurance companies, it is nothing for managers to draw salaries of two to ten thousand Rupees of allowances per mensem under various heads. How do they manage to do so? It should be either by exploiting the depositors and squeezing the policy-holders or at the expense of financial stability. This sort of race in extravagance, it should be remembered, is not at all in the interests of the country, which stands and suffers for swadeshi.

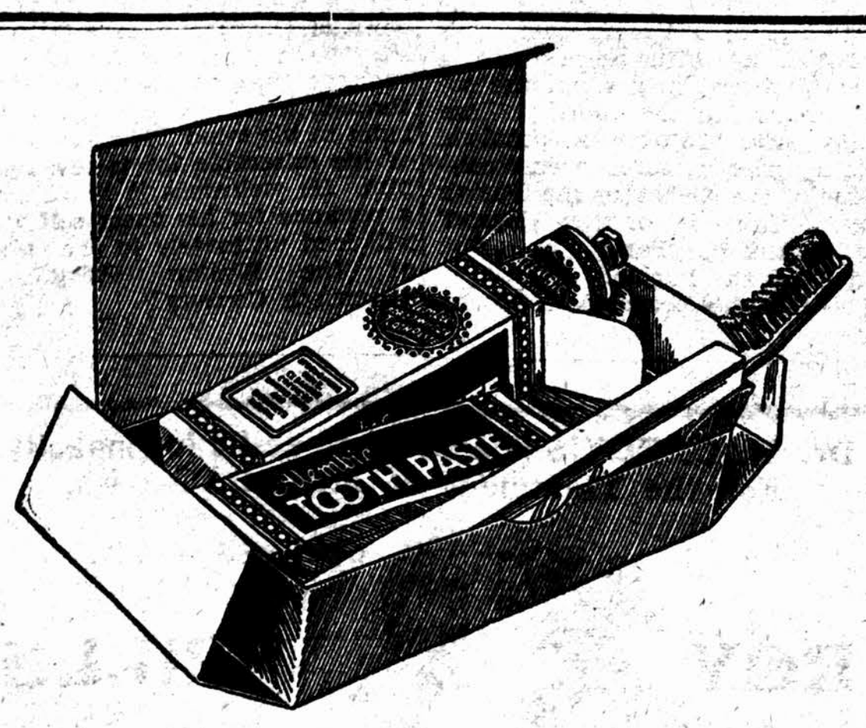
The indifference with which big Indian business treats sister swadeshi enterprises is most deplorable. Indian mills and factories are most reluctant in encouraging swadeshi stores and accessories. They do not patronise Indian Banks and Insurance Companies. In fact they patronise very little of swadeshi excepting their own precious selves.

And what is more, most of these bosses put on foreign cloth, affect European styles and go in for luxurious European hotels for eating, smoking and drinking.

Foreign Consultants!

In publicity also, the same denationalised spirit is in the open. Some Swadeshi concerns are now openly basking in the sunshine of the foreign owned Anglo-Indian Newspapers.

The stock arguments of these misguided people is that the Anglo-Indian papers have a big circulation. But have you not got your nationalist press? Has it no circulation? Is it through the highly costly columns of the Anglo-Indian press that you achieved this eminence and prosperity. Were you not in an infant and struggling stage till only some years ago? Who put more prosperity into you? Was it by the help of the Anglo-Indian press and foreign advertising consultants that you got on your legs? Was it not due to the country-wide national sentiment and Swadeshi spirit spread by nationalist papers, that you were able to exist at all and to rise up. The part played by the Indian nationalist press in the political and economic advancement of India cannot be ignored. Has not the Indian press led in the national struggle? It will not pay for Swadeshi concerns to spend enormously in publicity programmes of foreign owned papers, while the support to national papers is mean and gingerly. You know very well what foreign owned papers do on occasions of national struggles, how unlike ourselves they are most mindful of the interests of their own country and how they are not particularly in love with Indian enterprise, business, and commerce. You are nothing before the might of foreign capital and interests and it would be well to remember, that the nationalist papers are your faithful soldiers and protectors. As leading Swadeshi concerns, you cannot fight your battles of progress with the help of foreign mercenaries.—"Young Messenger of India."



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A Page From British History

Rebels From The Period Of Magna Charta To The General Strike

The English like to regard themselves as a phlegmatic race. As the bulldog is to the poodle and the borzoi, so is our ponderous pachydermity to the curious excitability of the French and the neurotic instability of the Russians. Mr Chesterton may, indeed, put such sentiments into the mouths of the people of England as:—

"It may be we shall rise the last as Frenchmen rose the first:"

"Our wrath come after Russia's wrath and our wrath be the worst."

But no one takes the threat very seriously. Few, even, notice how incorrect is the chronology or remember that we contrived to execute our king and arrange our revolution a century or so before the French thought of it. And, in all the controversies about the Russian Revolution, it is seldom stressed that Marx's theorizings, which moulded it, were based on the practical experience of England at the time of the Chartists.

How We behave

Such a book as Professor Bonamy Dobree's "English Revolts" (Herbert Joseph, 7s 6d.) is, therefore, useful in focusing our attention on what we really are and how, when it comes to the point, we are likely to behave. And the fact that its last chapter is devoted to the General Strike of 1926 may suggest to some another English characteristic—an ability to overlook history in the making. The other four revolts that have been chosen are the Barons' Revolt in the reign of Henry III, which led to the creation of Parliament; the Peasants' Revolt in the reign of Richard II, which, in spite of its apparent failure, was the death-knell of feudalism; the Great Rebellion against Charles I, which destroyed absolute monarchy; and the Chartist Movement of last century, which brought the country to the verge, once again, of civil war.

Mr. [illegible] Goa, a well-known Nationalist Journalist in Portuguese Goa. He is editor of "Bharat Weekly," and was imprisoned eight times for his writings. He is to be honoured by the public of Goa, shortly, and arrangements are being made for the same.

From all these revolts, Professor Dobree draws a series of conclusions—that revolts take place because the political structure of the State no longer corresponds with the social realities; that they are successful only when there is a coalition between various sections of the community, who, for different reasons, demand that a change shall take place; that the final result is not that which any section desired; and that; even though revolts never accomplish exactly what they set out to do, something happens which would not otherwise have happened. Something goes for, ever, including much that is valuable; other things are changed, and the changes seem to occur whether the revolts are successful or not.

He might also have added that all revolts need great leaders writes Hugh Ross Williamson in "John O'London's Weekly."

Two Views Of Simon

The dominant figure of the first of them was Simon de Montfort. About him two views are permissible.

One view of him is that of a high-minded man, much given to a study of the Scriptures and the converse of Franciscans a man of firm purpose with advanced political ideas, a great governor as well as a great soldier, who had the people's lot at heart, and who cared first and foremost for good government. The opposed view is that he was an ambitious adventurer, with a vile temper, cruel and unjust as a governor, who cared for nothing but the power which he hankered after as his due and which he saw snatched from him by the king's foreign relations.

Whichever he was and whatever his motive, it was upon him the responsibility fell for enforcing that great Charter, which King John had sealed, upon his recalcitrant successor. (As there is a tendency to regard "Magna Charta" as a simple event confined to the year 1215—"as every schoolboy, etc."—it may be as well to remark that the barons had to extort the Crown's recognition of it thirty-six times during the next eight reigns before it became part of the legally recognized structure of the State.)

Though Simon was defeated and killed at the Battle of Evesham, he had managed to carry on an armed revolt for about four years because he had "popular" support from the lesser gentry. The discontent of the barons alone would never have been sufficient—but his programme of the yearly election of sheriffs and the inclusion of the knights of the shire in the governing body won to his side the bachelry and the medieval equivalent of the squirearchy. This early edition of a "Popular Front"-(whose demands were finally granted in the next reign) is what makes the Barons' Revolt and de Montfort significant to-day—remembered "not so much because of what he himself wanted, as by the means he pursued to get it."

Richard's Broken Promises

The Peasants' Revolt was a very different affair. That moment when Wat Tyler was killed and the young king, Richard II, rode out, crying, "I will be your leader," was, as has often been pointed out, the real crisis of English history. It was the crisis in that the King did, genuinely, intend to lead the people and keep his promises to them; but was prevented from doing so and forced to break first his promises and then the people by the baronial classes terrified by a proletarian uprising.

Professor Dobree brings out well the excitement of the story and emphasizes the mixed motives, as well as the mixture of classes involved. Even after Tyler's death, "given a leader, preparation, organization, and an alternative scheme of government, a revolution might have been brought about without difficulty." But there was no central organization and the rebellion then, animated by a number of feelings, some of them of the noblest, failed. Yet not altogether. It drew attention to wrongs, to anomalies, to injustices, and it was chiefly as an outcry against the last that it had arisen.

Cromwell, The Conservative

The Great Rebellion, with Cromwell riding the storm, is too well known to need much retelling, and the author is wise in taking the story to the death of the Protector, showing him not only as a revolutionary, which is commonly enough understood, but as a Conservative, which is not. Even more emphasis, indeed, might have been placed on his struggle with the Socialists in his own party—with Lilburne and the Levellers who wanted universal suffrage, an idea which Cromwell considered as one of "Switzering anarchists." "I tell you," he remarked, "you have no other way with these men but to break them, or they will break you."

Mr. Sushilarao Kuwalekar, M.A., LL.B., Bombay, has been appointed Professor in Samaldas College, Ahmedabad.

He broke them, as he broke the Diggers, who threatened to pull down the park palings. "After all, the war had been fought to preserve park palings," comments the author. This is not altogether just; nor is his final judgment: "Usury was no longer a crime, but papistry and dissent distinctly were: an odd result for a civil war which had brought thousands to fight from purely religious motives."

Why The Chartists Failed

The failure of the Chartists was the failure both of leadership and of the solidarity of the rank and file. The very sensible demands for manhood suffrage, secret voting, payment of members, the abolition of property qualifications for M.P.s, equal electoral districts, and annual parliaments have not all been met even yet, but it is difficult to think of any of them as harbingers of revolution. And, indeed, the Charter was an excuse rather than a cause. The Chartist movement was not really political. "It was a social upheaval, a bitter protest from millions of the miserable, the cry of the downtrodden, the hungry, the dispossessed."

As the Peasants' Revolt was the inevitable answer to the intolerable conditions of a dying feudalism, so was the Chartist movement to those of a rising industrialism. But in the nineteenth as in the fourteenth century, the revolutionaries had no idea what was to happen once their immediate objective was won. Chartism failed partly for this reason; partly because it had no adequate leader; partly because the prerequisite of a successful revolution—a united front—was lacking. The better-paid operatives never joined the movement at all; the masses wanted only food and would have joined any movement that promised it to them; and the leaders were either unprepared for or definitely hostile to extreme measures.

The most attractive figure in the Chartist story is Sir Charles Napier, who had charge of the military defence of the Government.

He could not bear to see their yellow, starving faces. He went to a great meeting on Kersal Moor and found that the opinions expressed by the orators were "orderly, legal . . . pretty much—don't tell this!—very like my own." He rebelled, "Good God!" against the idea of sending "grape-shot from our guns into a helpless mass of fellow-citizens." He talked with Chartists, men and leaders alike, and it was largely through his humane handling that there was no provocation and so little bloodshed.

What Of The Future?

The story of the General Strike is sufficiently recent for everyone to form their own opinions of it and to test Professor Dobree's reading of it by their own prejudices. But one thing is certain. They will not disagree with him when he points out that "conditions to-day seem to be those in which revolts occur. Our political structure, a parliamentary democracy, no longer corresponds with realities, ruled by a finance oligarchy..... Again, the social system no longer corresponds with emotional realities."

The question as to whether change can be accomplished without a revolution haunts most of us who are in any way concerned with politics. The book, with its reminder of the great revolutionary tradition of the English people, will not supply the answer. But it will stimulate thought.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME GUJERATI BOOKS

WORDSWORTH'S 'WE ARE SEVEN' by Miss Kusum A. Saraiya, printed at the Oriental Press, Bombay.

Miss Saraiya has versified Wordsworth's well-known poem and it is, indeed, creditable for a young Mahomedan girl to write verses in Gujarati. She belongs to Ahmedabad and is, therefore, familiar with Gujarati. There are several short-comings in the performance and her attention has been drawn to them and we understand that she has undertaken to remove them in the next edition.

K.

RANA SANGRAM, by Indulal Yagnik, printed at the Advocate of India Press, Bombay. Price Four Annas.

Mr. Indulal is a practised writter. In this small play he gives us a picture of the fight carried on by Bombay in the days of Civil Disobedience and its repercussions on workers and labourers. The Red Flag figures in it. The play is a play as well as a means of propaganda. It will more be appreciated as the latter though there are pathetic scenes presented also, as that between Kanti and Chandri, who

"Like driftwood spars, which meet and pass
Upon the boundless ocean plain,
Meet on the sea of Life, alas!
And part again."

K.

(1) VIVIDHA MAHITI SANGRAHA, (2) GIRISHBHAI NI VARTAO, Part II, (3) UDAIPUR—MEWAD—all three published by the Daxina Murti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price Annas five each.

The first book contains a list of a number of things, which juveniles should know, from the great men and women of India to its many creeds and crafts, its trees and creapers, grasses and flowers, modes of disposing of the dead, ornaments and village scenes. It is an exceedingly informative book.

The seven stories told by Gijubhai are sure to interest and instruct children.

The third book is a very good guide to Udepur-Mewad, comprising as it does all available information on the temples, forests, valleys, mountains, lakes and every thing else worth knowing about that interesting country and its still more interesting capital, Udaipur.

K.

(Continued From Col. 4.)

whole is a noteworthy contribution to the discussion of socialism in general and Indian economics in particular and is worthy of perusal even by socialists and communists in this country as the other side of the question. It will put them on their guard again unsuitable methods.

P. G. K.

A Critic Of Socialism

"INDIAN SOCIALISM" By Brij Narain, Professor of Economics, Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore. Published by Atma Ram & Sons. Lahore. Price Rs. 2, Foreign 3s. 6d.

Can there be such a variety of Socialism as Indian Socialism? Professor Brij Narain believes in the existence of such a variety. His book under review is an attempt to lay down the intellectual foundations of Indian Socialism and to suggest the lines on which the Socialist movement in India may be guided. He rejects internationalism and imported slogans. He wants Indian Socialism to be adopted to Indian requirements. Very few socialists in this country will accept the learned Professor's standpoint. It must, however, be admitted that this is a thought-provoking book. Professor Brij Narain is a servere critic of Marx. His examination of the theory of surplus value deserves to be carefully studied by all students of Socialism. That shows the danger of basing one's faith in a lofty ideal like that of Socialism on any economic theory or dialectics. Nowadays one hears much parrot-like repetition of Marxian theories and their Russian interpretations, so much so that one becomes sick of them and wonders whether this is not one of the superstitions that have captivated the human mind. Very few of those who glibly talk of dialectic materialism seem to understand it and when one has studied it one is tempted to ask what all this metaphysical gymnastics or acrobatics have to do with Socialism or Communism. After all, Socialism has been born of idealism. Dialectic materialism may strengthen its philosophic side, but its real strength lies in its idealism. Fallacies can be pointed out in the arguments advanced by critics like the present author, but the most effective reply to these criticisms is that surplus theory or any particular theory advanced by marx or by any other accredited exponent of Socialism can never be a vital part of Socialism, and that the demolition of that theory can never be regarded as the demolition of the case for Socialism. Scientific Socialism is not in opposition to Utopian Socialism but is complementary to it "The Soul of Man under Socialism" by Oscar Wilde appears to me more convincing than all the claptrap about scientific socialism. The emphasis on the latter tempts critics of the type of Professor Brij Narain to pick holes in the economic theories of Marx. The enthusiastic followers of Marx as well as his merciless critics would do well to remember the following words of Oscar Wilde. "A map of the world that does not include Utopia is not worth even glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which Humanity is always landing. And when Humanity lands there, it looks out, and, seeing a better country, sets sail. Progress is the realisation of Utopias."

IDEAL OF A CLASSLESS SOCIETY.

In the opinion of Professor Brij Narain, the economic ideal of a classless society can never be realised. But he does not seem to favour the present extremes of poverty and riches. The ideal may not be fully realised, but it may lead to the abolition of gross inequalities. Is, not that enough? "To my mind," says the learned Professor, "the chief content of "Swaraj" is economic —it is a question of bread for the masses of India." The object of our struggle should be to augment national production and everyone's share in it. The wealth of the nation may be increased but where is the guarantee that those who produce will be benefited? Starvation in the midst of plenty is not an unknown phenomenon in this world; in fact, the world is having an experience of it. The learned Professor wants to have the peasants organised for "Swaraj". Does he not know that the peasants refuse to be organised if they are to be used for the benefit of others only? One may not like class struggle to come in the way of national struggle. Are the Haves prepared to surrender what does not legitimately belong to them to the Have-nots? If not, how can the struggle be avoided, howsoever one may wish to avoid it? "Socialism is international in its outlook because it stands for the brotherhood of peasants and workers of the world." but Professor Brij Narain says: "We have no use for this socialism." "Internationalism in a free country" he contends, "may have some meaning in a dependent country it only excites ridicule." It, however, cannot be denied that the principle of internalism is inherent in socialism and the feeling of Brotherhood has gained a good deal of ground among the peasants and workers of the world. It is being increasingly realised that the poor in one country have no reason to believe that the poor in another country are their enemies.

NATIONALISM VERSUS SOCIALISM.

Between nationalism and socialism the author unequivocally chooses the former. "Nationalism is founded", he says, "on the recognition of the universal struggle for existence and survival of the fittest. The nationalist believes in national survival, not class-survival. He, therefore, seeks to harmonise conflicting class interests in order to make his nation and country strong and great, and 'fit' in the evolutionary sense." As philosophy this is more akin to fascism than to socialism. We have in this country nationalists, pure and simple, socialists, communists and Congress socialists. There is an important division in the last named party—the Congress socialists. One section advocates realisation of socialism side by side with the achievement of national independence while the other would put their socialistic ideal aside till national independence was achieved. This difference of opinion is natural in a subject nation like ours. It would, however, be not wise to treat the question in an academic fashion. It is not so easy to harmonise class interests as to talk about it. The harmonisation of class interests is not possible unless the parties to the conflict are prepared to meet each other half way. This obligation is more on the Haves than on the Have-Nots. But the obligation is not recognised by the former. They stand on their prescriptive rights. Hence the conflict becomes inevitable, howsoever one way wish to avoid it. The socialists' reply to the nationalists is that let the masses be assured that their interests will be properly safeguarded and promoted under a national Government and as an earnest of that promise let the semi-national Governments carry out some necessary reforms on socialistic lines and the masses will fight the battles for "Swaraj" as their own battles. Anyhow the handful rich people can never win "Swaraj" without the backing of the masses. When you have to choose between the two you must choose the masses, for they alone can win "Swaraj" if they are efficiently organised.

CLASS PARTISANSHIP.

The chapter "Peasant Proprietor, money-lender and Government" deserves serious consideration. The indictment of Government is ably sustained. The same, however, cannot be said regarding the brief held by the author on behalf of money-lenders. Although it may be readily conceded that the money-lender renders useful service to the peasant, the price the latter has to pay for that service must be considered. The author's prejudice against co-operative credit can be traced to his strong class consciousness. Vitiated as the author's careful work, high erudition and able advocacy are by this partisanship, the book on the

(Continued in col. 1)

LAW OF PAKKI AND KATCHI ADAT AND TEJI-MANDI CONTRACTS

"THE LAW OF PAKKI AND KATCHI ADAT AND TEJI-MANDI CONTRADICTS" by Ramniklal R. Mody, second edition published by Messrs, N. M. Tripathi and Co., Bombay No. 2. Price Rs. 3.

This is an invaluable treatise containing lucid and exhaustive exposition of highly complicated branches of customary commercial law relating to the Pakki and Katchi Adat systems and the nature of the relationship between Pakka and a Katch a Adatyas and their mutual rights and liabilities. It also deals in easy style with the Teji-mandi operations as are caused in this country in various markets. Mr. Justice N. P. Engineer in the foreword to the second edition states that some of the chapters in the first edition have been recast and amplified and some new topics have also been introduced among the later being a chapter on the question of limitation in relation to Pakki 'adat' and chapters on London Stock Exchange transactions and Teji-mandi contracts in relation to the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act. The author has spared no pains in finding out and dealing analytically with all the decisions on the subject. Teji-mandi transactions are recognised by the East India Cotton trade Association and the book will be found useful to the student merchant and legal practitioner.

G. V. P.

Health Tips To Indoor Workers

Exercise With Spice And Zest And Learn To Rest

Much time, thought and money has been devoted of late years to the question of keeping in good health the vast army of industrial workers. It is fully realised that those who are engaged in manual labour, especially in the "dangerous" occupations, such as mining or the chemical industry, need special measures, including protective legislation, to safeguard their health. The millions of "sedentary" workers, in which class all office workers are included, are certainly not exposed to the special risks and stress of their artisan brethren, and where their working conditions are even moderately good they should be able to live a healthy and happy life secure from any gross dangers and disadvantages.

Do they? Looking at the stream of humanity pouring into any of the great London stations in the early morning one sees quite a large proportion of sturdy sunburnt boys and girls, obviously well-fed, and well-acquainted with the value and pleasure of games and sport.

For this manifest improvement in the health and outlook of the office worker in general we have to thank the recently-awakened national interest in all matters of health, and the response which it has met both from the Government and from scientific authorities who have been able and willing to put their knowledge at the disposal of the lay public, writes Dr. Ethel Browning in "New Health".

Miss Mabel A. Needham, Principal of Maharanee High School for Girls in Baroda, is retiring after twenty years of service in the cause of girls' education.

You Must Adjust Yourself

But what of that large section of the sedentary army which is not so fortunate? Those who do not look either well or happy, whose pale faces and thin tired bodies emerge day after day from crowded ill-ventilated homes or depressing rooms to be swallowed up in a routine of work which adds to their fatigue and leaves them disinclined to counteract its monotony and confinement by amusement and fresh air?

For these people office work carries its own special dangers to health just as surely as the heavy industries do for the manual worker, but the avoidance of these dangers lies far more in their own hands than in those of a benefi cent Government or a Trade Union. Even the best equipped, best ventilated office, run according to the most modern ideas of health and efficiency, may contain workers who are never completely well, never full of the resolve to "work and be happy," but sadly enduring an existence which they feel to be unproductive, monotonous and exhausting.

The reasons for this lack of health, mental and physical, given satisfactory actual working conditions, must be looked for in their own inability to adjust themselves mentally and physically to their special conditions of living and working.

Let us take first the mental adjustment, for the body can never function perfectly and effortlessly if the emotional outlook is disturbed and unhappy. It is a well-known fact that "nerves debility" and "gastric trouble," two of the commonest reasons for absenteeism among office workers, are nearly always due to failure of adjustment of emotional problems, either at home or at work, and that "nervous" girls are always more likely to be absent through various kinds of illness than their happier, better-balanced companions.

There are certain types of office worker who have special difficulty in keeping up their zest, hope and creative joy in routine office work. Among these are men and women whose temperament unfits them for close confinement and monotonous routine. These square pegs should never have been persuaded to try to fit themselves into the round hole of an office desk. The responsibility of parents who have never troubled to consider whether office work is suitable for a child whose whole bent is obviously towards an open-air life or manual work of any kind is very great. In many cases it is impossible to change once an expensive training has been given and a good job secured, but the knowledge that they have blundered should make parents very careful to compensate as far as possible by extra efforts to make home conditions cheerful, pleasant and easy.

Strain of Uncongenial Work

Two other types—among women—who never make the best emotional reaction to office work are those who look upon it as a tiresome prelude to marriage, and those who, recognising that marriage is a remote prospect for them, become dull and hopeless in what they regard as an uninteresting groove. The only help for these people when their health beings to suffer from the strain of uncongenial work lies in themselves. They must face up to the reasons for their dislike and impatience of their routine, and make up their minds to adapt themselves to what they have, cultivating as much interest in their work and fellow-workers as they can, and compensating for the day's monotony by pleasure and hobbies when work is done.

They can often kill two birds with one stone if their hobby happens to entail physical exercise. Exercise is a vital necessity to the sedentary worker, whose muscles, for the greater part of the day, are restricted to very limited movements. Not only the external but also the internal muscles suffer from this limitation, and if no exercise is taken the bugbear of the sedentary worker, constipation, is apt to be very troublesome. Exercise in the open air is, of course, the best of all forms but if a girl or boy takes no interest in games and has no facilities for pleasant walks, some form of routine exercise should be carried out indoors every day. To some people the idea of routine "physical jerks" is abhorrent. The more thought of these strenuous and time-consuming performances makes them feel tired, and rather than keep fit by these methods they prefer to remain unfit. But physical exercise as taught at a modern physical training centre, where the members are taught how to develop every muscle in the body, with mind and muscle moving in rhythmic co-ordination, is far from the matter of dull duty that routine exercise performed alone is apt to become.

With Spice And Zest

People who dislike daily exercises would find their ideas modified by joining one of these centres. Their methods give a spice and zest to exercise and an all-round development of the body with a quickening of the mind to enjoyment and enthusiasm. Even those who have never cared for outdoor pursuits may find that in their newfound awareness of a healthy set of muscles they are now more ready to take an interest in games. For there is no doubt that the hours spent in the fresh air and sunshine, the competitive spirit, the co-operation and the pleasant social intercourse associated with games provides something more than physical exercise for its own sake can give. There are so many months in this country when the sun never shines, when the days are short and the dark evenings long, that office workers have practically only the week-ends in which to breathe their fill of fresh air. They must therefore store up all available energy from the sun's rays while they have the chance. If they spend some time every evening and every week-end during the summer out in the open, and if, in addition, they are able to take a holiday at the seaside or in the country, they will go a long way towards building up their resistance to colds, chills and all the various slight ailments which are apt to afflict them during the winter.

It is an interesting fact that the

(Continued On Page 46)

Miss Aban P. Chinoy, daughter of Mr. Pestonjee B. Chinoy, Controller to Nawab Sahebzada Basalat Jah Bahadur, the first Lady Member of the Hyderabad Aero Club to qualify for "A" Pilot licence.

A Page For Women

Mothers do a great deal more to plan the future of their children to-day, than they did in the past. The reason for this is quite obvious, of course. The educated mother can more sympathetically enter into the life of her children. It is a very desirable change and just the very thing that was needed in the Indian home—interest in the children. Formerly the feeding and the clothing of her children was her sole care and the other part of their bringing up was left to the already over-worked father. as left to look after itself.

When the mother's ambitions are sensible and the inclinations of her children are in line with them, the encouragement and sympathy from the home is very useful to the child, but if the mother has entered into competition with other mothers among her friends and wishes to have her children satisfy her desires just to be able to say "Yes, my son is also going to be sent to England for his engineering or I. C. S. or medical degree, as a degree in surgery, etc., etc." As the case may be, she deserves to have no voice at all in shaping their careers. Most children have their own definite likes and dislikes, and it is like laying the foundation stone of their future unhappiness, to force them into professions or work which is definitely against their natures. The sensible parent will always be able to see the real desire from the faked one, often got up by boys just for the love of going abroad. Constant nagging from the mother to keep the children slogging for the goal she has planned for them, embitters them towards her and they loss her friendship which is so necessary to them at this time of their life. With great difficulty the child or the boy now may keep on and pass the necessary examinations but been promised him all his young life.

In fact it never seemed as far away to him before as it is now. The enviable professions are over-crowded and so he can hardly find a job. He turns down a number of small opportunities till in the hopes of getting somewhere nearer the big success. He may at last have to accept what is offered. His dreams crash before him He launches out in life with a feeling of bitterness, disappointment and a sense of shame, which he hardly deserves. If he had been brought up in a sensible environment, with a more balanced mother, perhaps he would have started this new phase in his life with all the zeal, excitement and pride, that he deserved to feel. "Over-crowded as not there is always room for the best man at the top" he would have said to himself.

THE AMBITIOUS MOTHER

LETTER TO KAMLA

My dear,—

I must tell you about the most interesting time I had looking over Hansa's new home. She has done up her whole flat in chromium steel. It made me ask her husband quite suddenly if he were in that trade. He smiled and replied that it was his wife's craze and as he understood little enough about furnishing, he had left it to her. Thank God, for Hansa's sake, that her husband doesn't seem to be the 'all-knowing' variety. They never are that really but some of them after think they are and what bore that is for the poor wife. However, to return to the furniture—her rooms looked spotlessly clean and almost as if no one ever lived in them. She pointed out all the outstanding merits of this class of furniture to me. It reduced the problem of dusting to the minimum, and any neglect on the part of the servant could at once be detected. The canvas which by the way, came from the jails, could be renewed quite cheaply when worn out or if one desired a change in the colour scheme. What I myself noticed about it was that it didn't seem to fill the rooms quite so much as the other kind of furniture, and yet all the necessary pieces were there.

It gave me an idea or two about furnishing my little flat that is shaping itself in my imagination. I think I would like the dining-room and the kitchen done up in chromium steel. One doesn't spend much time in either of these rooms so the shining silveriness can be tolerated for the sake of the spotless cleanliness it suggests and exacts. It would raise the cooks standard in tidiness no end. What do you say?

I mustn't forget to tell you that Hansa has also invested in a washing machine. I can't think what she means to do with it. Surely she does not entertain the idea of hanging up her linen to dry, all over the front and side balconies of her tip-top home! The dhobi is so much less trouble apart from the fact of snatching the bread out of the poor creature's mouth, in these hard days of unemployment. I think I will tactfully broach the subject to her one day.

So long then.—Yours

INSPIRATION

Three young friends wandered about in the country side. They were apparently on a holiday, because they did not seem to belong to that part of the world. Their faces were bright and the light in their eyes seemed to arise out of some secret enthusiasm. They were all differently dressed. One had a long 'pehran' and dhoti, the other was in a coat and trousers while the third wore a coat over his shirt and dhoti. They looked very happy, and to an onlooker the trio was a perfect picture of care free friends on a holiday. Our trousered youth seemed to have a good deal to say for one heard his voice now and again above the others. A few stray phrases let on that the subject under discussion was "rural upliftment." One of them was constantly humming and seemed hardly to hear the conversation of the other two.

A turn in the path brought them suddenly to the edge of a stream. There was an opening in the thickly wooded bank from which they could see the form of a village maiden bathing by the stream. Her wet saree clung to a shapely form in crinkles, and here and there revealed a warm brown skin. She had not noticed the intruders and was singing away to the accompaniment of her jingling bangles and anklets. A plump greasy little child played with her empty copper water pot.

Now and again she glanced half back to address probably a loving remark to the babe who looked up with a beaming smile, chuckled and clapped his hands holding up the sweetest mud-besmeared face that one ever saw. Her movements made shadows on the sand and smudged reflections in the moving water.

In a single moment the artist in the little group took in the whole picture and stood enthralled for a brief second; then he whipped out a pencil from his coat pocket produced a sketching block from a parcel he was carrying, and sat down to transfer this exquisite scene on to paper.

Our trousered young student was about to break out impatiently on the unhygienic effects of this way of carrying on a toilet, and perhaps might have elaborated on an ideal cottage for each villager, but the words died on his lips before they were ever uttered, when he saw, his friend's reaction to that same scene. He dared nor disturb his ecstasy and sat silently by, with a half curious half reverant expression on his face

Our poet in the white 'pehran' did very little that was visible to show his feelings at that moment, but at a festive gathering later, his friends heard a new "Swan Song" which thrilled them. None there knew the source of his inspiration.

COOKERY HINTS

Cream Cheese Or 'Puneer'

Ingredients.—

1 seer of milk.
2 tolas salt.

Curds made from 1 seer of well burnt milk. Boil the milk and disolve the salt into it. Immediately add the curds in the boiling hot milk. The mixture will curdle at once. Strain this mixture through a clean piece of cloth. Put it into some mould with a few holes in it and press into shape. When set, turn out and serve.

This cheese has a rich creamy taste, and is quite simple to make.

Mixed Baked Vegetables With Cheese

1/2 lb. greenpeas
2 potatoes (medium size)
2 Carrots
2 ozs. French beans
1-1/2 cup milk
2 ozs. cheese
2 eggs
A pinch of salt
1/4 teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon sugar or
1/4 teaspoon chilli powder.

Boil the vegetables with the lid on. Grate the cheese—mix the eggs with the cheese—stir in the milk. Add all the other ingredients, mix well and bake in a moderate oven till set.

If the oven is not available, cover the dish with a tin sheet, and put live coals over it and lay the dish over a slow coal sigree. This will also bake it to satisfaction. Do not let it get too dry over the fire.

This quantity is enough for 6 persons. Sugar may be omitted where a sweet taste is not preferred and chilli powder used instead.

HANDICRAFTS' PART IN EDUCATION

The suggestion that school teachers should encourage students to become "hobby-minded", even if it resulted in their becoming less "sport-minded", was made by Mr. James Hacking, of Neston, in his presidential address at the annual conference of the Institute and College of Handicraft Teachers at Southport.

Mr. Hacking, addressing 300 delegates, said that some schools now provided facilities for voluntary craft work outside school hours, it having been observed that many pupils, especially those gifted with imagination, produced better and more original results in their hours of freedom.

Welcomed

Solomon Levy was summoned to the offices of the Tax-Collecting Department in Berlin to pay up his taxes. When he entered, his glance wandered up and down the walls; he peered in corners, looked on every desk, and behaved in such a peculiar way that one of the officials asked him what he was looking for.

"Well," he replied, "I can't understand it! On the bathing beaches, in the theatres, in the parks and the restaurants there are signs reading 'Jews not Wanted,' but, strangely enough, I don't see any here."

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Sponges

Produced By The Sea, Mankind Finds Many Uses For Them

Sponges have been of service to man since, to be conservative about the estimate, the days of the ancient Greeks and Phoenicians. The ancients had many uses for them. They used them for toilet purposes and they found use for them in the arts and trades of the day. Roman soldiers wore them inside their knee shields to prevent bruises and chafing, and every soldier carried a sponge to use instead of a drinking cup. Today most people know sponges as articles useful in the modern toilet but there is a wide variety of uses for sponges in modern arts and trades, from the cleaning of automobiles to their employment in surgical instruments or as padding in garments and furniture.

What users call a sponge is the soft skeleton of an animal organism of the type known as 'Porifera'. When it is taken from the sea it bears a very small resemblance to the sponge of commerce. The first sponges that men knew, however were produced by the sea completely ready for service. It was probably the discovery of a sponge completely processed by ingenious Mother Nature that suggested to some one of ancient times the fact that the sponge could be put to good use.

A naturally processed sponge is one which is torn from its ocean bottom home by some marine accident. It dies in course of time, and is cast upon a beach where it is rolled and pounded on the sand until nothing is left but the soft skeleton. It is then fit for use although it is not as soft as a sponge which has been processed more expeditiously.

LIKE A MARINE PLANT

Members of sponge families are to be found in the waters in many parts of the world but only a relatively limited number of members of the 'Porifera' family are of commercial value, The sponges of commerce, members of two genera. Euspongia and Hippospongia, come from the Mediterranean, the West Indies, Cuba, the Bahamas, and Florida, the only state in the Union to produce them commercially. The Mediterranean where sponge fishing first became an industry, still yields some of the finest varieties.

The living sponge is so much like a marine plant that there is plenty of reason for the layman to doubt that it belongs in the animal kingdom. However, the sponge is indubitably an animal of simple organism. When tiny, it is a free swimming organism but it fastens itself to some reasonably stable material—a piece of coral or even a weed—and there spends its entire life. It grows rapidly—It may be eight inches in diameter in a year and a half.

REFERENCE IN GREEK LITERATURE

The living sponge, to appearrance and feel, is very like a piece of beef liver cut through with a myriad of canals and chambers. The outside covering is a black, brown, or grey slimy skin with numerous pores. Many chambers and canals open on the surface into large and conspicuous pores called "oscula." The sponge fishermen call them "eyes." Chambers inside the sponge are lined with countless lashes or cilia, so small as not to be seen by the unaided eye. These, constantly in motion, help in the movement of food and oxygen to the creature. The skeleton of the sponge is largely of a material called "spongin"—related to silk and horn.

The divers mentioned in the writings of the ancient Greeks were mostly sponge fishers, and sponges are still obtained in the Mediterranean by diving. In "naked diving" the driver descends to the floor of the sea with the aid of a heavy stone which he carries in his hands. In his short stay—two or three minutes—he gathers the sponges which are within reach and puts them in a basket. A rope, fastened to his body, is employed to haul him and his catch back to the surface. Machine diving—various methods are employed to supply the diver with air while below—was introduced in the Agean Sea and in the Levant nearly three-quarters of a century ago and greatly increased the ability of the diver to harvest a profitable crop. Sponges are brought to the surface in the Near East also by the aid of trawlers. Diving machines and trawlers, however, are forbidden in some sections.

The fishers who bring their catches to the famous sponge markets of Tarpon Springs. Florida, are largely Greeks. They build their own boats along the lines of those used by their kinsmen in the Mediterranean. Machine diving is employed in the Gulf of Mexico to reach sponges too far below the surface for naked diving or hooking.

CAPTURE OF SPONGES.

Hooking, the method favoured in the Bahamas and in the waters of Cuba, is ideally suited to the capture of sponges which grow on shoal places. The equipment is simple—a row boat, with a crew of two men, a pole with a sharp hook at the end, and a water glass. Sections may be added to the pole to give a length of 30 feet. The water glass is a bucket with a glass bottom. The "sculler" rows the boat over the sponge ground. The "hooker" examines the bottom with the aid of the water glass—sometimes quieting ripples by spilling a little oil on the surface. He can see the bottom, even 30 feet below, plainly enough but it takes a practiced eye to see the sponge which is usually, except for an asculum or two, covered with sand and silt. When he sees it, however, he hooks it dextrously and brings it to the surface and into the boat, later transferring it to a sailboat

SKELETON OF THE SPONGE.

Various lands have various methods of killing the sponge and reducing it to its soft skeleton. One way is to place the catch on the deck of the boat, to be trod vigorously under the bare feet of the fishermen. They are then washed in tubs of salt water to remove the skin and jelly-like flesh. Another way is to expose the sponges to the sun on the decks of the boat for a day or two. The catch is then put in "crawls"—enclosures ten feet or so square, made by driving stakes close together in shallow water. The natural process of decay separates the skin and jelly-like flesh from the fibrous skeleton and the tide flowing through the enclosure washes it away. The fishers then enter the crawl, and club and squeeze the sponges to expel any fleshy matter which may be trapped in canals or chambers. Sponges which are improperly cleaned are said to be "gurried." The sponges are strung together in bunches and again they are washed.

Typical center of the Cuban sponge fishing industry is Surgidero de Batabano, one of the most picturesque of Cuba's communities. One street in the town is almost entirely devoted to the preparation of the sponges which are fished on the extensive shoal areas south of the island. The preparation of the sponges for the market requires a great deal of experience and skill.

The workmen, using sharp sheep shears, trim the sponges to the sizes desired by the market, removing irregularities and any foreign bodies, shells, coral, and pebbles that may have been trapped in the sponge. They are quick to reject any sponge which may have been improperly cleaned. They are then sorted into the various sizes which get their names from the number required to make a pound. A big sponge is a "one". A small one may be a "sixteen to twenty" or a "twenty to twenty-five." The sponges are sorted, too, according to varieties—of which there are many—and colours. Some sponges have reddish markings but most sponges are yellow. light brown, or brownish grey. Sponges very light in colour are frequently made so by chemical bleaching. The value of a sponge depends not only upon size and shape but on softness, fineness, durability, resiliency, and power to absorb and these things are taken into account when they are graded. When the sponges have been trimmed, graded, and sorted they are packed in quadrangular bales under compression in a screw press. The waste material which has been trimmed from the sponges is also baled for export as uses have been found in many trades for the small fragments of the soft skeleton.

ARTIFICIAL SPONGES.

Many attempts have been made to produce, by man's artifice, products similar to the sponges produced in Mother Nature's marine factories. Artificial sponges have been made of tiny fragments of soft leather, held together by means of various adhesives. A multitude of uses have been found for sponges made of sponge rubber.

Announcement has recently been made of a new type of man-made sponge derived entirely from pure cotton and wood cellulose and processed to give it the desired spongy character. The material is the same as that used in manufacturing cellophane, cellulose film, and rayon. It is an extraordinarily thirsty material with a capacity of absorbing more than twenty times its weight of water. When squeezed dry it can be used like a chamois. —"Oil-Power"

"POET OF THE REVOLUTION"

To the British the poems of Maeve Cavanagh were seditious in every line so, when her little book "Sheaves of Revolt" was published, before Easter Week, they seized practically the whole issue; later on when, after much searching, they captured herself as well she was brought before a courtmartial and the pile of books was produced.

From this pile somebody brought a volume to Dr. Mahaffy, Provost of Trinity College. He also was "shocked at the sentiments" but he approved the poetry. By the time the story reached Susan Mitchell, who related it, the remaining copies of the book were selling at 10/- each (the original price was 6d.)

Her next book of poems "Voice of insurgency" was published at Christmas, 1916. To this Bernard Shaw wrote a preface saying—"A healthy nation is as unconscious of its nationality as a healthy man of his bones. But if you break a nation's nationality it will think of nothing else but of getting it set again. It will listen to no reformer, to no philosopher, to no preacher until the demand of the nationalist is granted." The first edition was sold out in 28 days.

Connolly called Maeve Cavanagh MacDowell the poet of the Revolution, and her brother Ernest, who was killed in Easter Week, the artist of the revolution. Her poems are familiar to readers of the seditious press throughout the struggle. I am glad to hear that we may soon have another book from her.——"Irish Press."

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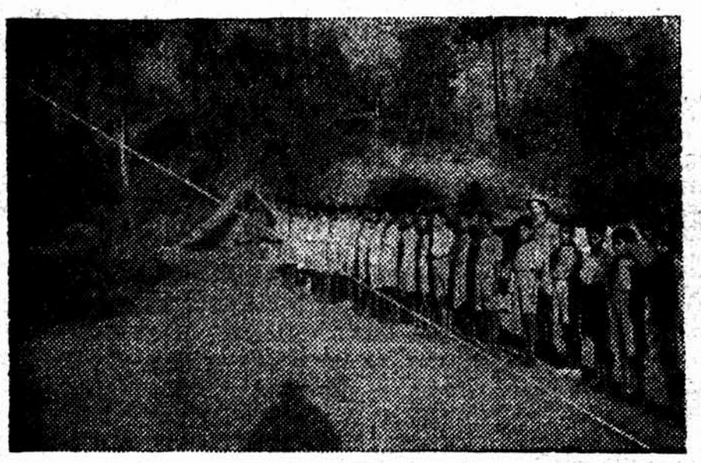

I. N. S. A. Patrol leader in camp at Karanja.

Mr. K. Abde Ali and Rustam Sagar camp orderlies at Karanja.

At the end of the Second Scout Round Table Conference, which dispersed after a sitting of only a few hours, the representatives of Indian Scout Associations met together to consider the advisability of organising a thoroughly national scout movement for India. All the provincial associations of the Seva Samiti were represented together with the representatives of the I.N.S.A., the independent associations of Bombay and Madras, now disaffiliated from the Baden Powell Movement, and the representatives of Baroda and Gwalior.

This conference was a happy family where members knew each other personally, understood each other and shared each other's ideals and emotions.

Pandit Kunzru made some fervent opening remarks and asked the members to voice their opinions with regard to the organisation of a United National Scout Movement.

The representatives of the I.N.S.A. gave their whole-hearted support to the move for a new, powerful and thoroughly national scout movemment. On their behalf Dr. Mehta said that the members were now gathered under a new and changed atmosphere. He was extremely glad that unity had not come, for the secret circular of the Nawab of Chhatari, which had come as a shock to all of them, proved beyond doubt the insincerity of the representatives of the B. P. Association to nationalise the scout movement. The atmosphere in the new conference was homely and friendly. They were breathing more freely because suspicion and distrust was no longer sitting with them with private mental reservations and desire for intrigue. They were no longer called upon to compromise their ideals, their keen and sincere desire for a purely educational scout movement run on national and democratic lines. He pleaded fervently that all Indian Associations must stand together shoulder to shoulder, so that their unity may be a real unity of strength. A loose federation without a strong tie binding all together was not desirable at this stage when the national elements would stage their final and uncompromising battle against the reactionary, and political Baden-Powell Movement. The I.N.S.A. promised to leave no stone unturned provided a genuine unity was reached without compromising the principle of nationalism.

Mr. Donde of the Schools Committee, representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation, said that scout unity was destroyed by those who had no public opinion behind them. The leaders of the Baden-Powell Movement, who were all nominees of high political officials, had surrendered their responsibility and dfied public opinion. He hoped hat a new national scout movement would be born to prepare social workers for the country and create an army of free thinkers who were imbued with a dynamic spirit.

Mr. Kamath of the Madras Scout Association said that even the most reactionary European in Madras had not advocated the rentention of the word King-Emperor in the pledge. He entirely agreed that the General Headquarters of the B. P. Association were misleading their representatives and were defying public opinion. He prophesied that a situation for the Baden-Powell Association would arise in the country which will make unity inevitable for them.

Pandit Bajpai, the revered old father of the Indian Scout Movement, with great feeling referred to the secret circular issued by the Nawab of Chhatari. He said that the representatives of the B. P. Movement had come with the single aim of thwarting nationalism and destroying unity.

Mr. Char, Provincial Secretary of the old B. P. Association in Bombay, said that his Association can no longer stand with ultra-loyalists who did not desire unity.

Mr. Madan Mohan of the Seva Samiti said that the B. P. Association under the Nawab of Chhatari, Sir Douglas Young and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had come to the Round Table Conference with closed minds and commandeered votes. Their single ambition seemed to be to defy Indian public opinion while the Indian Association would always take its lead from public opinion. The Baden-Powell Movement was not indigenous to the country.

Mr. Dave, as representative from Baroda, spoke on behalf of the premier Indian State. He declared that his State organised the Scout Movement in 1919 and now had twelve thousand scouts, but during these nineteen years they had never thought of affiliation to the B. P. Movement. Baroda was the premier State to start scouting in Gujerat and Kathiawar and he felt that the compromise of the First Round Table Conference ought to have satisfied every Association.

"Scout Association Of India"

The Conference then took up the discussions of the constitution and the decisions of the sub-committee of the First Round Table Conference were almost all accepted. It was decided to start forthwith a National Scout Movement for India which will be called "Scout Association of India" or "Hindustan Scout Association." The Conference ended with hearty and happy greetings for the members felt immensely satisfied that they had succeeded to achieve unity where unity counted. The combined forces of nationalism would defy and challenge in full measure the forces of reaction. The Hindustan Scout Association is born at the holy place where the three great rivers meet. The purity of their waters symbolise the purity of our aims and the truthfulness of our cause. Soon their mighty torrents will sway everything before them, for does there exist a single boy or girl in India who will forget love of motherland and self-respect of our country and join the forces of Imperialism and the Association of which Lord Baden-Powell is the Chief Scout——the man who found India without health, character and honour ?

Pandit Jawaharlal's Greetings

Immediately on reaching Allahabad, the delegates of the Indian National Scout Association paid a call of loyalty to India's beloved leaders of youths Jawaharlal. He greeted the delegates with his usual smile and in his direct way asked a volley of questions on the Scout Movement. The delegates never expected that Jawaharlal was following the questions of the Scout Movement so closely. He desired to be posted with all relevant details. He inquired about the various associations and was especially anxious to know how the national cause was going forward in the hands of the various associations. He wished good luck to the delegates and met them again in the evening when he was told how unity had failed, and how Sir Tej Bahadur had stood by Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Hogg. He laughed heartily and hoped that the National Movement was carried on. He gave some sound advice, and he felt certain that all progressive forces in the country would stand behind the Hindustan Scout Association. It is realiably learnt that the Scout Movement will figure in the coming discussions of Prime Ministers in Bombay. The General Secretary of the I.N.S.A. has posted all details to the General Secretary of the Working Committee for action.

Amalgamation With Seva Samiti

The National Council of the Seva Samiti met on the 30th April immediately after the successful National Round Table Conference. The Seva Samiti has decided to affiliate itself with the Hindustan Scout Association and it has already drafted a Provincial Constitution for U. P. Pandit Kunzru, addressing the National Council, spoke about the great dissatisfaction in the public mind against the B. P. Association because it had failed to give "its scouts and scouters adequate opportunities for acquiring independence of character." Pandit Kunzru further said "that the B. P. Association was pervaded by

(Continued On Page 50)

At Karanja Fort.

At the I. N. S. A. Camp ground, Karanja.

Our Complete Week-end Story

'God Will Save Her'

(By MASI)

Fields, trees, houses and bridges flew past like scud in the wind as the Madura Express rushed on to its destination, and at one of the open windows of its carriages, leaning back with her head against the cushion, sat a girl dozing. With its interminable stops and waits, the journey was very wearisome, and when the train reached Chingleput, a station near Madras, the girl woke with a start. How much time had passed, she did not know. Glancing at her watch, she found it had stopped. She looked up, and then her eyes met those of an elderly gentleman, who sat opposite her. He was looking at her with a kind of twinkling amusement.

"Do you want the time?" he asked with a quick comprehension.

"Yes, please," she said.

"It is half past six"

"Thank you."

She spoke with a dignity and an austere politeness which would have damped many men, especially those of a conversational disposition, but Diwan Bahadur Kesavarama Sastrigal, the elderly gentleman, was, however, a very loquacious and expansive person, and, in addition, had a charm of manner which couldn't easily be set aside. He gradually drew her into a conversation He had travelled far and wide, and his rich and varied experiences amused her greatly. His easy and winning manner and his genial goodhumour held her interest, and in about few minutes, her reticence thawed perceptibly.

The train reached Madras at quarter to nine, and as the girl was about to get out of the compartment, she became aware that a young man was standing beside her and smiling into her face.

"Saroja," he said and held out her hand.

She looked at him, but did not take the proffered hand.

"Don't you recognise me, Saroja?" he demanded with great surprise. Her eyes widened as he said this, and a flood of joy came sweeping over her. It was Sankaran, her playmate, grown to be a man, perfectly proportioned, with the easy grace of an athlete.

"Sankaran!" she exclaimed, "How foolish of me not to recognise you. How is your mother?"

"She's all right. She sent me here."

Here the elderly gentleman, after seeing to his things, joined them.

"So this is your relative," he said, the moment his eyes fell on the young man.

"He is not my relative," she immediately corrected him, and added: "but he is the son of my old nurse whom I have come to see."

"Oh!" he said, and turning to the young man added: 'How do you do young man?"

After the usual formalities, he saw them off in a carriage and went off his own way. As he strolled along, he felt that in some vague way the girl's face was familiar to him. She was not a stranger—she roused some call of recognition in him Where had he seen her before? He cudgelled his brain, but the thing eluded him. He went on shaking his head irritably—he hated to be baffled!

Saroja's carriage was brought to a stop at a small cottage, surprisingly rural in its surroundings, with a small garden and at least half a dozen trees. The drawing room was empty, as she entered it. She stepped from it into a small room, and had barely caught a glimpse of a woman hard at work, when that woman, at the imminent hazard of oversetting the things before her, made a plunge at Saroja, and hugged her.

"Why, bless my soul!" she exclaimed, looking at the girl, "how altered you are, Saroja? I should scarcely have known you, if I had seen you anywhere else."

"Meenu," said Saroja, a little trembling, "I am so rejoiced to see you."

"Let's talk afterwards," said Meenu suddenly. "You are coming straight from the train. I know. You must be hungry. Have a wash and after food we shall talk."

To this proposal Saroja gladly acceded.

While she had her wash, the old woman was constantly running backwards and forwards to and from the kitchen, bringing out all sorts of things which she knew Saroja would like to have. When Saroja had her wash, they both sat along with Sankaran and had a capital breakfast.

"Now, Saroja," said the old woman, after breakfast, "don't say that you are to go back soon."

"No, I am not going back at all!" said Saroja.

Meenu looked up suddenly.

"Meenu," continued the girl, "please do not ask me any questions. I cannot lead any more the life I have been leading ever since dad's death."

The old woman, who knew her step-mother sufficiently well, said nothing. She hugged the girl with all her strength and said:

"My darling, you won't go back at all."

Tears prevented further talk and they remained locked in one another's arms.

A week later. It was past seven in the evening, when Sankaran left the office and made his way leisurely home on foot, as was his habit. Nobody could mistake Sankaran for anything else. He was a newspaper man all through. His late father, a clerk in a Government office, had intended him at first to follow in his own footsteps, but when Sankaran began to show signs of brain power above the family average without feeling any of the "call" to Government service, he had substituted the career of journalism as his goal. Sankaran loved his profession, lived for it, and thought of nothing which did not touch at some angle upon journalistic work.

It was dusk and lights were lit, and as he was nearing the Senate House, he saw two men carrying some one apparently unconscious to a waiting car. He was not curious as to the people who carried the unconscious figure; his chief desire was not to barge into them, as they crossed the pavement immediately in front of him For a moment he did not notice the face of the unconscious figure, but as it came under the lamp post the light fell upon it and Sankaran's jaw dropped. It was Saroja!

For a moment, he stood motionless. His head reeled. He had no time to think as within a few seconds, the car started off. He turned round, and suddenly he saw an inconspicuous grey car some little distance behind him with an elderly gentleman enjoying a smoke at the wheel. He ran up to him, and found that he was no other than the old man he had met at the station.

"Can you give me a lift?" he asked him breathlessly, "Saroja is in that car I do not know..."

The old man looked at him. The unusual ring of gravity of his voice told him that the young man spoke the truth

"Get in," he said, and the next moment, his foot pressed hard on the accelerator. The car shot forward at a dangerous speed, and the old man appeared to be a first class driver. Within a few minutes they were behind Saroja's car, as it sped through the thoroughfares of the City. They passed Triplicane, Mount Road, First Line Beach and were near Royapuram, when the first car turned into a side street and stopped. Fortunately, the second car had been a little outdistanced; the old man overshot the street, stopped it, and Sankaran springing out reached the end of the street in time to see the men pass into a house. Almost immediately their car moved on, disappearing round the second corner and Sankaran made his way to the house. It was gloomy and nondescript. Stepping back across the road to get a better view of the house, he became aware of a glimmer of light through one of the skylights—it appeared to come from a room at the back. Suddenly he heard the sound of a light scuffle, a woman's cry, and then a heavy thud. He rushed in through one of the open windows, which hadn't any iron bars, conscious that something terrible had happened.

As he was about to enter the room whence the cry of a woman emanated, a man's hard eyes concentrated on the nape of his neck, and the next moment, he struck Sankaran with a villainous looking iron bar. With a little sighing grunt, Sankaran pitched forward and lay motionless.

Diwan Bahadur Kesavarama Sastrigal waited silently and anxiously for a long time. Sankaran had not returned. He felt that something must have happened. He glanced at his watch. It was past ten. He had no time to lose. It was a case for the police to investigate.

By the time he reached the police headquarters, yet another surprise awaited him. He saw an old woman in a state bordering on hysterics.

"After the tea was poured out, did you leave it for any time?" the Superintendent was asking her.

"Yes," she answered. "Saroja

(Continued On Page 42)

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THROUGH VALLEY OF FLOWERS AND PINE-CLAD BEAUTY OF THE HIMALAYAS

TRIP TO BADRINATH

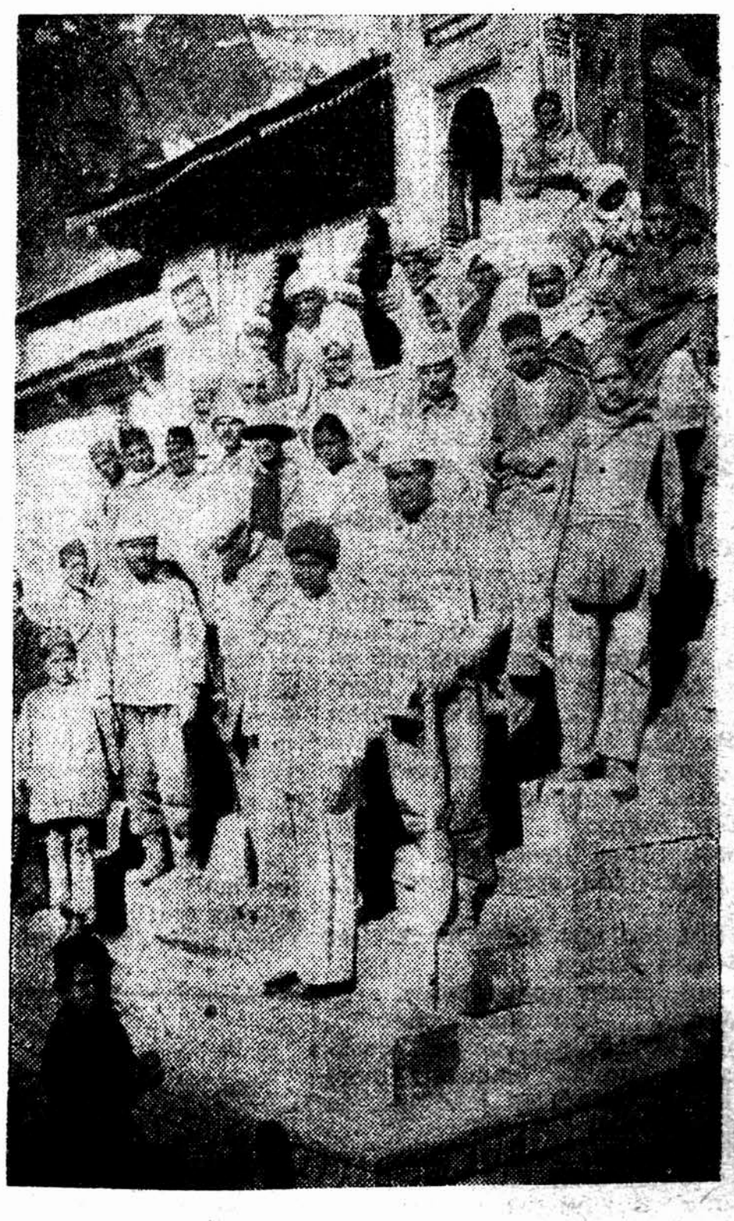
Badrinath, Kedarnath, Gangotri, and Jamnotri, are the four great Hindu shrines in the Central Himalayas, separated by high mountain walls that permit of no easy crossing. Yearly each shrine draws thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India. Badrinath is the most sacred of the four, and those who make its pilgrimage are doubly sanctified. But it is surprising how few realise that apart from its religious aspect this mountain temple is well worth a visit. A ten days' march from Ranikhet or Dehra Dun takes one from the foothills to the fringe of little explored regions in the heart of the Garhwal Himalaya, providing en route a magnificence of scenery that dwarfts the beauty of Switzerland, Kashmir, and Sikkim. An added advantage is the excellent climate during the months of April, May and June till the break of the monsoon. October, and part of November are also ideal periods.

Accordingly when I was contemplating an exploratory holiday to the Himalayas during Spring and early Summer, facilities and conditions weighed my decision in favour of a trek to Badrinath.—writes "Edelweiss" in Indian State Railway Magazine. I left from Dehra Dun where lorries were obtainable from the motor transport company that plies to and from Rikhikesh (1,700 feet), on the edge of the Dun forests in the United Provinces. This was a none—too—pleasant journey, as will be detailed presently so the alternative routes suggested are: if starting from Dehra Dun the distance to Rikhikesh should be covered by rail. From all other parts of India main line trains run to Hardwar from whence locals ply to Rikhikesh. An entirely different route is the sixty-five mile hill road taking off from Ranikhet, "via" the Kuanri Pass (12,400 feet) to Joshimath on the Pilgrim Route at the confluence of the Alaknanda and Dhauli rivers.

The Dehra—Rikhikesh motor road is a rough, unmetalled, cart track that bumps for twenty-four miles across, dry river beds and rude bridges. To heighten my anxiety I was riding in an overloaded bus, the driver of which had declared with oriental fatality "Let it upset if it will—that is Kismet" Therefore with feelings of unmixed relief I transhipped into a Tehri State 'bus at Rikhikesh.

A forty-four mile run was to convey me to Devaprayag at the confluence of the Bhagirathi and Alaknanda rivers, where I would meet the Pilgrim Route to Badrinath. This portion of the journey proved as nerve-wracking as the last. It lay over a hideous stretch of hill road that is built along the west bank of the Ganges in Tehri State territory. It degenerates into a mere thread at times barely capable of supporting the four wheels of a 'bus. On the opposite bank of the river in British Garhwal is a footpath for pedestrians: the first part of the Pilgrim Route. It is impregnated with the odour of sanctity, and dotted with "chattis", or resting houses for the convenience of the pilgrims. About four miles beyond Rikhikesh is the sacred village of Lachhmanjhula with its suspension bridge, quoted as a monument of engineering ability.

I reached Devaprayag at sundown. The motor terminus is 200 or 300 feet above the river, and Devaprayag (1,900 feet) itself is huddled low on the banks of the two streams that converge at the base of an high angular rock, some 250 feet in height. Devaprayag is a twin town, built in both Tehri State and British territory. Spanning the rivers at equal distances from the rock of confluence, are two suspension bridges that afford connection between the towns. On the foam swept rocks at the water's edge are extensive burning ghats, where the next-of-kin cremate the bodies of the deceased and throw the ashes into the sacred "prayag" or confluence. Monster fish swirl beneath the surface waters awaiting a morsel from the funeral pyres. Bathing ghats and hotels are maintained for the devotees, and sacred bulls eat unmolested from "banias' shops or saunter along the cobbled stone lanes.



A group on the Badrinath temple steps.
Courtesy: Indian States Railway Magazine.

It is at Devaprayag that the turbulent Bhagirathi empties its waters in a whirlpool of surf and sound into the sluggish Alaknanda, and the united rivers flow onward as the Ganges on its last hill trek, before it disgorges on the plains at Hardwar. Routes diverge here; one continuing up the Bhagirathi to Tehri, Uttarkashi and Gangotri; the other follows the Alaknanda to Badrinath.

Though there is a P. W. D. Inspection bungalow in the British town. I cramped under canvas the night at Devaprayag. The next morning I collected all the street urchins to carry my kit across the bridge into British territory, where a train of mules was available for the hundred-and-twenty-five miles along the Pilgrim Route. I may mention here, that if there is any difficulty in obtaining a local supply of mules, a telegram or letter to the Garhwal Government Transport Agency at Pauri will facilitate matters.

With difficulty my muleteers found me a pony, one of those sturdy hill mares who ambled along with stubborn slowness on the extreme edge of the path, oblivious to the fact that its rider disliked the view of a drop of a hundred feet to the river bed. Neither coaxing nor cracks would induce it to hug the hillside in its progress.

To Srinagar

My next stage was a double march of twenty-two miles to Srinagar (2,200 feet). The gradient was easy, and the road in excellent condition. Cactus hedges sometimes bordered the way. The trees were of the variety common to the plains: Pipal mango, "Bombax" ("se mal") the Indian laburnum ("Cassia fistula), and feathery acacias. Plantain groves and vegetable gardens of pumpkin, brinjal, and cucumber were cultivated on edges shelving down to the river. I rather anticipated my stay at Srinagar, for according to the muleteers, it is the largest country in these parts, boasting a school, and fine hospital. The geographical situation is in a wide valley. The buildings are comparatively new, for the old city was swept away some years ago by floods. The roads are metalled. The houses are well built of brick with tin roofs. There are large mango groves and flower gardens. The P. W. D. bungalow is admirably situated on a knoll overlooking the main town. On the right of it is a large school. Permission to occupy the bungalow has to be obtained by letter from the district engineer at Pauri.

Rudraprayag, the following halt, nineteen miles from Srinagar, is situated at the junction of the Mandakini and Alaknanda. A route diverges up the former stream to Kedarnath. There is an insepction bungalow also at this halt.

My third stage of eighteen miles was to Gauchar (3,500 feet), a plain found in the heart of the hills. It has been utilized by the Himalayan Ar Transport Company as a landing ground for the pilgrim traffic during the season from April to October. This plain makes a delightful camping ground if one is equipped with tents.

Karnaprayag with an inspection bungalow is five miles further. this village, as its name denotes, is built at the confluence of the Pindar River with the main stream which is perceptably increased in width and volume from this junction.

Nandaprayag is twelve miles from Karnaprayag and seventeen miles from Gaucher. At Nandaprayag the Nandakini coming from eastern Garhwal joins the Alaknanda. A route up this tributary leads "via" Ghat Gwaldam, and Garur to Ranikhet. This is the alternative for trekkers from Almora or Ranikhet, who do not wish to attempt the Kuanri Pass.

The twelve miles from Nandaprayag to Chamoli is through rugged scenery. Chamoli has an inspection bungalow, law courts, a Post and telegraph office and hospital. Pilgrims from Kedaarnath take a mule track from Gupta Kashi which here joins the main Pilgrim Route. There is an ascent of a thousand feet in nine miles to Pipalkoti (4,500 feet). The inspection bungalow over-looks a magnificent view of terraced fields and crags that seem to converge over the river and block out a view of the valley upstream

From Chamoli onwards the flora manifested a changed character. It was a transition belt; I was leaving the sub-tropical vegetation and dank, unhealthy climate of the valleys of the foothills, and was climbing to the pine clad beauty of the higher Himalayas. Sometimes the road was built hundreds of feet above the river which was entirely lost to view, and only a faint humble told of its existence Climbing ever along the tortuous bends of the road was the single telegraph line: an anachronism of civilization amid this wild scenery. The building of this line up to Badrinath at an altitude of 10,200 feet, is a very creditable achievement.

The next stage is an easy nine miles to Gulabkoti. It was remarkable to see how the vegetation had changed. Gone were the cactus, "euphorbias," and occasional "Bombax" Mountain flowers crept out underfoot. The wine red rhododendron rioted itself in flaming blooms on slopes darkened with pine and oak forests.

A sharp breeze rounding the

(Continued On Page 53)

BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF AGREEMENT

Protracted Discussions Bear Fruit

Jinnah Wants More Time To Consider Congress Offer

Mahatma And Leaders To Have Further Talks At Juhu To-day

A crucial stage had been reached in the Bose-Jinnah negotiations regarding the communal question, after Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose's visit to Mr. Jinnah on Saturday. The conversation between the two leaders lasted for an hour and a quarter from 10 P.M.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE TALKS BOTH THE LEADERS CAME OUT SMILING AND AFTER WARM SHAKE-HANDS PARTED. THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT TOLD THE JOURNALISTS THAT THE CONVERSATIONS WOULD CONTINUE, THOUGH HE COULD NOT SAY WHEN HE WOULD MEET THE MUSLIM LEADER AGAIN.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BORNE FRUIT AND SETTLEMENT IS ALMOST IN SIGHT.

WANTED TIME TO CONSIDER

DUE TO THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR, IT WAS DIFFICULT TO FIND OUT WHAT EXACTLY TRANSPIRED BETWEEN THE LEADERS. IT IS, HOWEVER, CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT MR. JINNAH, AFTER CAREFULLY STUDYING THE CONDITIONS ON WHICH THE CONGRESS WAS PREPARED TO ACCEDE TO THE DEMANDS OF MR. JINNAH, WANTED MORE TIME TO CONSIDER THE CONDITIONS, BEFORE HE FINALLY GAVE HIS REPLY.

It is also stated that Mr. Jinnah was in agreement with the conditions of the Congress, but wished that certain of the conditions should be slightly amended, before he gave his approval.

SETTLEMENT PROBABLE

The tendency on either side to entertain proposals and counter-proposals leads one to the conclusion that a settlement is bound to come.

Despite the protracted and intricate negotiations, the leaders have not shown a tendency to rush through, and have discussed in a very cordial spirit.

HOPE OF SUCCESS.

Those keen observers of the negotiations, who have been pessimistic about the outcome of the talks, at an earlier stage, now feel confident that success will attend the protracted conversations.

TO-DAY'S TALKS.

The Congress President will be meeting Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at Juhu on Sunday morning when he will place Mr. Jinnah's reaction to the Congress reply to his demands.

The Congress Leaders met earlier in the morning at Juhu and decided, after protracted deliberations, the reply that should be given in behalf of the Congress to Mr. Jinnah.

States' Peoples' Conference Welcomes Mysore Flag Settlement

Travancore Urged To Further Responsible Government

The Working Committee of the A.I. States' Peoples' Conference which met on Saturday afternoon at its offices in Fort under the chairmanship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah, the President of the Conference, passed important resolutions concerning the situation that has arisen in Mysore, Travancore, Sikar and Mansa and other States, as a result of the struggles carried on by the people to achieve representative government.

The Committee noted with satisfaction the denouement of the Mysore Flag Satyagraha at the intervention of the Indian National Congress, and hopes eventually such a policy would lead to the latter "identifying itself with the cause of the States' People".

The Working Committee advised the Travancore State's Conference not to have anyone belonging to communal organisations on its executive, and exhorted the State to benefit by the "culture and influence of popular organisations" in the furtherance of responsible government in the State.

The Sikar people were advised to concentrate and to move on the achievement of their goal—representative institutions than involving themselves in "feudal dissensions".

The Jaipur and Ramdurg State policies came in for condemnation.

The resolution on Mansa States and allied Mahikantha States 40 in number, noted that the land revenue therein was three times greater than that in Baroda or British India and demanded reduction by half.

The situations in Patiala and Hyderabad were also considered. The trouble at Hyderabad was characterised as political and not at all communal. An enquiry was demanded.

The ban on "Rajasthan" of entry into certain States was taken a strong exception to as barring a "free press".

After considering affiliations and appointment of a sub-committee to frame a "model constitution" for the provinces, the committee concluded its labours. Seven more provinces are stated to be coming in. At present the Conference has eight provinces.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Working Committee meeting was attended by the following eleven of the 14 members that constitute it, viz., Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiah (President), Messrs. Balvantray Mehta (General Secretary), Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Pithi, S. G. Vaze (Poona), A. V. Patwardhan (Poona) ,B. V. Shikare (Deccan States), Raghavendrarao Sharma (Hyderabad), Durlabji Umedchand (Bombay), Niranjan Sharma Ajit (Bombay), and Mulraj Karsondas (Bombay).

Besides, on special invitation Babu Ganpat Rai, General Secretary of the A.I. Hindu Maha Sabha from Delhi and others concerned, from various States were present.

The Committee sat for well-nigh 3 hours. Eleven resolutions were passed at the sitting, including those on Mysore situation, Sikar trouble, Travancore and Mansa.

REPORTS BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS ON INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Congress Sub-Committee Considers Over Further Action

The meeting of the Congress Labour Sub-Committee, was held on Saturday at the residence of Bhulabhai Desai, at Warden Road.

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, Acharya Kripalani, Mr. M. R. Masani, the Prime Ministers of the Congress Provinces, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari, Premier, Madras were present.

MEASURES DISCUSSED

The meeting discussed the measures already taken by various Provincial Governments, regarding Industrial Labour and, especially, the reports presented by the Provincial Governments. The meeting also considered the question of further action in those provinces, particularly Madras, which had not kept pace with the other Provinces.

The Committee meets again to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. to discuss the Trades Disputes Bill of the Bombay Government.

M. C. C. PLAY WITH AUSTRALIANS

Visitors Make 428 For 5 (Bradman 257 Not Out)

LONDON, May 14.

The Australians commenced their match against the M.C.C. team to-day, and at tea had made 260 for four, and continuing made 428 for 5, Bradman, not out 257.

Scores: –

Fingleton, b Smith	....	44
Brown, b Farnes	.....	5
Bradman, batting	....	257
McCabe, b Smith	.....	33
Hasset. c. Maxwell, b Compton		57
Badcock. b Stephenson	..	14
Waite. not out	.....	4
Extras	.....	14
Total (for 5 wkts.)		428

7 KILLED & HOUSE SET FIRE TO

Sequel To Maravas' Faction Fight

MADURA, May 14.

Two women and five children belonging to the Marava Community, were killed, and, a house was set on fire, in a village nine miles from Sattur, (Ramnad District).

This is alleged to be the sequel to a faction fight between two parties of Maravas, which occurred on May 12, in which one man was killed.

The entire village has been deserted.

A police party has proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

SHOLAPUR PRISONERS GO ON HUNGER-STRIKE

POONA, May 14.

According to the information received here, it is understood that Chand Singh and Kalyan Singh, the prisoners who were convicted in connection with the recent "Political Prisoners' Day" have commenced hunger-strike in Sholapur Jail from to-day.

It is stated that the hunger-strike is as a protest against the alleged bad treatment of prisoners in Bijapur Jail.—A. P.

UNITE AND STRIVE FOR FREEDOM

Subhas Babu's Stirring Appeal

A ROUSING RECEPTION WAS ACCORDED TO BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, CONGRESS PRESIDENT, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, AND THE PRIME MINISTERS OF THE CONGRESS PROVINCES, AT A PUBLIC MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE YOUNG MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, AT KOLIWADA, MANDVI, ON SATURDAY NIGHT. DR. K. A. HAMIED, M.L.C. PRESIDED.

The Congress President appealed to the people to unite at this juncture and strive for freedom.

Dr. Syed Mahmud in a stirring speech, deplored the present attitude of the Muslims which was not consistent with their history and pointed out that they could not stand by haggling over some concessions, while the rest of the nation marched forward.

SUBHAS BABU WELCOMED

Dr. K. A. Hamied, welcoming the Congress President and guests pleaded for communal unity. He regretted to find lack of change of heart on the part of both Hindus and Muslims.

Subhas Babu said that if India presented a united front to-day she might meet with success.

Dr. Khan Saheb and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also addressed the gathering.

(Fuller report will appear in the next issue).

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DHOOP CHHAON

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Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dentistry, Optics Degrees by Post—No Examinations—Small Fees—Particulars Free Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (10081)

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Tailoring Shop with Stocks and Furniture in best locality is to be sold or leased as Owner cannot attend owing to ill health. Apply Box No. 501, "Bombay Chronicle".

551. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Badshahi Kulfie—Prepared from the best pure cream of milk with pistas, almonds, rose-venilla, pine apple, and from juice of best Hapus Mangoes. Especially better for health in hot season. Enjoy it with your friends and relatives. Place your order to-day by telephone 26650. Only Rupee one per pound. The Bombay Milk Supply Dairy Co., Kalbadevi Kolbhat Lane, Bombay 2. (10214)

661. SILK—COTTON—WOOL

"Silk Shirting" Cream or Snow White, very soft, decent, durable, No cotton thread mixed. Stands washing, 9 yds. x "54 for 6 shirts at Rs. 5-8. Post free. Money back if unapproved. Agents Wanted. Pay 150. Apply: Golden Eagle Mills, Ludhiana, 22. (10228)

Police Haul Creates Sensation

Suit Cases Containing Opium Seized From Second Class Compartment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The accused is a dangerous man. We had great difficulty in arresting him, and if he is set at liberty, we will find it very difficult to apprehend him again," said Inspector Hudson of the C. I. D. in opposing the application for a reduction of the bail-amount, made by Knikshatar alias Major M. B. Humznee, alias Cruickshank alias Maharyansingh alias Vakil Bapatsingh, who was charged today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with importing contraband opium to Bombay.

Quotes Cr. P. C.

Inspector Hudson, in asking for a remand of the accused to custody, gave a graphic account of the arrest of the accused.

The accused made a spirited speech replying to the allegations made against him, and quoted many sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and several High Court rulings.

The accused was brought down to Bombay from Rutlam under a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Hudson stated that information was received in Bombay some days back that a certain passenger was arriving by the Frontier Mail with smuggled opium. A watch was kept at the Bombay Central. Information was also sent to other stations for the apprehension of the passenger in question.

The accused was found moving about at Rutlam station and a Sub-Inspector questioned him. He had no ticket but said that he was an inter class passenger.

The excise officer stated that the accused was coming from Nagda in second class. He was detained at Rutlam.

DOZEN SUIT CASES FOUND.

The excise officers, who were keeping a watch at the Bombay Central, found a dozen unclaimed suit cases in a second class compartment. These were opened and opium packed in cigarette tins were found in them.

Among the passengers in the compartment were the Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Devas and Mrs. Duttfield. They were questioned by the excise officers in Regent Hotel when they denied all knowledge of the suit cases and contents.

On an examination of the papers and clothes in the suit cases, the excise inspector came to know that they belonged to the accused.

The Inspector, continuing, said that the accused, in a statement made to Rutlam police, stated that the suit cases belonged to the two passengers mentioned above.

The Magistrate, at this stage wanted to know whether the offence was committed in Bombay or not.

Mr. Hudson said that the accused intended to come to Bombay with the smuggled opium and that he was a permanent resident of Bombay, and had two licenses one for a motor car and the other for a motor cycle.

Plea for Reduction of Bail.

The accused remarked that he got down at Rutlam and that his journey was completed at Rutlam. If at all any offence was committed, it was committed at Rutlam and, therefore, the Chief Presidency Magistrate was not competent to try the case.

Magistrate: You are supporting my contention.

Accused: I am glad I do.

The accused further stated that he was a respectable businessman, having a workshop. He held that the bail amount of Rs. 2,000 in the case was excessive and requested for a substantial reduction.

Inspector Hudson: It is all false.

Accused: I will prove it to the hilt.

The accused asked the Excise Officer not to interrupt him when he was making a speech.

Mr. Hudson told the Court that the accused gave false information and tried to escape from police custody at Rutlam.

The accused also stated that there were two notorious smugglers in his compartment and they must have planted opium in his suit case.

The Magistrate was not disposed to reduce the bail amount.

Accused:—Then I have to make a request to the Court. I may be allowed the use of my clothes and toilet materials seized by the excise officials I can't go on buying new clothes every day.

The Magistrate directed the excise police to give the accused his clothes and Rs. 400 taken from him.

HUNGER-STRIKE WILL BE RESORTED TO

Sind Engineer's Ultimatum To Premier

KARACHI, May 14.

Khan Bahadur Mohmad Din, Assistant Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department at present under suspension, has sent an ultimatum to Khan Bahadur Allahbux, the Premier, signifying his intention to fast unto death at the Sind Secretariat from May 25, until and unless his case which has been pending for several months is decided justly by Government.—United Press.

NO TRACE OF MISSING POLICE OFFICER

RANGOON, May 13.

The sudden disappearance of a Burman Sub-Inspector of Police, U Tun Hlaing, in charge of the local Police Training School, is reported from Moulmein, and inquiries so far failed to trace the missing officer. He disappeared from his house on May 3 and he left a letter to his wife enclosing his pay bill duly signed for his salary for April and, in the letter, asked his wife not to search for him.

This is the second occasion within the last two months when police officers disappeared. On the first occasion the officer was later located in the Sagain Hill, where he turned into a monk.—United Press

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President Roosevelt has approved of the construction of a Government-owned high-power radio station for the purpose of transmitting "goodwill" programmes to South America in competition with the Fascist and Communist radio propaganda.

Premiers' Conference Ends

Successful Close Of Epoch-making Session

Advantages Of Co-ordination Appreciated

Jail And Agrarian Reforms, Communal Amity And National Scout Movement Receive Due Consideration

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE FIRST CONFERENCE OF THE CONGRESS PRIME MINISTERS CONCLUDED ON SATURDAY EVENING AFTER THREE DAYS' DELIBERATIONS, WHEN THEY EXCHANGED NOTES REGARDING THE SEVERAL MEASURES THEY HAD ALREADY TAKEN, MEASURES ON LEGISLATIVE ANVIL AND THE CONTEMPLATED MEASURES TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

THE CONFERENCE WAS A GREAT SUCCESS, IN THAT IT HELPED THE CONGRESS MINISTERS TO APPRECIATE THE DIFFICULTIES AND SEE HOW FAR THEY COULD CARRY ON THEIR WORK ON A UNIFORM BASIS. THEY ALSO FOUND OUT THAT THERE WERE SEVERAL INSTANCES WHERE JOINT ACTION COULD BE TAKEN TO BRING ABOUT AN IMMEDIATE RESULT. THE CONFERENCE ALSO FOUND OUT THE VARIOUS SUBJECTS ON WHICH THERE COULD BE CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES.

IT IS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE, IN VIEW OF BENEFIT THAT THE PRIME MINISTERS DERIVED FROM THE FIRST CONFERENCE, THAT SUCH MEETINGS WOULD BE HELD FREQUENTLY.

Discussion Cover Wide Range

During the three days' deliberations, the Conference considered and exchanged notes about many burning things important of them being, Civil Liberties, action to be taken during Hindu-Muslim riots, prevention of inter-communal hatred, measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness, solving of the agrarian problem, propagation of National Scout Movement, attitude of the Ministries towards industrial Labour, relationship between the Provincial Congress Committees and the Legislative Parti es and the Ministry, status of Parliamentary Secretaries, and matters affecting retrenchments in the administrative expenses.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

The subjects discussed by the Conference on Saturday were the last five. The Conference discussed threadbare the question of the status of the Parliamentary Secretaries. It might be recalled that the Parliamentary Secretaries in one or two provinces made it a grievance that they were not given enough power and share in the carrying on of the administration. They wanted that they should have some status and power.

A discussion ensued and it was pointed out that the Parliamentary Secretaries could not expect to have more power than they have already got. Though nothing definite had been stated in the Government of India Act, the Joint Parliamentary Committee had made it plain that the Parliamentary Secretaries were meant to help the Ministers in heir Parliamentary work. They could not be expected to have a share in the administrative matters.

The agreed poin s that emerged out of the discussion was that the Parliamentary Secretaries were to help the Ministers in legislative work. They could make statements on behalf of the Government, provided they had the previous approval of the Minister concerned. The members of the Civil Service could not be expected to have the same relationship with the Parliamentary Secretaries, as they had with the Ministers. They also could not have the rights to see all the confidential documents or sign them.

JAIL REFORM

Another question that took up a considerable time was the question of jail reform. The Prime Ministers narrated what steps they had taken to improve the condition and treatment of prisoners, with particular reference to politicals. Mr. Munshi, the Bombay Home Minister, explained in detail the contemplated measures that the Bombay Government proposed to take in the matter of improving the jail condition and how the Government proposed to amend the Jail Manual. It is understood that he also pointed out the difficulty in differentiating the political from the non-political prisoners in certain cases.

During the discussion, it was found that all the Ministers were in agreement regarding doing away with the classification of prisoners, though it was agreed that some special treatment ought to be accorded to political prisoners.

LABOUR POLICY

As regards Labour, the Conference discussed the recommendations of the three Textile Labour Committees, and the measures taken by the Bombay Government. It was found that all the Provinces, especially Madras, was not keeping up the pace with Bombay. The policy of the Bombay Government received the approval of all, and it was agreed that other Provinces should follow the same policy in the matter of Industrial labour.

There have been difficulties in the way of smooth relationship between the Provincial Congress Committees and the Provincial Legislative Parties, and in one or two provinces, the matter assumed serious proportions sometime ago. The Conference discussed the question threadbare, and felt that in the interests of good administration there ought to be better relationship and understanding between the two. The matter was, however, left to the Congress Working Committee which could define the relationship.

RETRENCHMENT

The matter of retrenchment in administration was discussed. The Prime Ministers narrated their experiences in their attempts to affect retrenchment, especially in view of the safeguards that the Services enjoyed through the Government of India Act. The proposals of the Government of Madras regarding the salaries of the Government servants and the scheme that the Government of Bombay had under contemplation regarding reduced salaries of the provincial services were discussed. This question was taken up firstly because the Congress holds that the Services were paid heavily, secondly because, the seven Governments were losing large revenues as a result of the policy of Prohibition, and, thirdly, because they had to spend increased amounts on the various nation-building departments. The Prime Ministers seemed to agree that they should take immediate steps to effect retrenchment, wherever possible, and revise the scale of salaries of the services.

NATIONAL SCOUTING

The necessity of encouraging national-scouting was stressed at the Conference and it was agreed that the Seven Ministries should help and encourage the National Scout Organisation, which was started as a result of the Allahabad Scout Conference held sometime ago.

It was agreed between the Prime Ministers that as far as possible they should keep in touch with each other in regard to common measures that they proposed to undertake in their respective provinces.

RUPEE RATIO

It is understood that Babu Subhas Chandra Bose suggested to the Prime Ministers that they should take up the agitation in favour of changing the present rupee-ratio. He said that the change in the ratio would bring greater financial benefit to the Provinces, thus increasing the purchasing power of the masses.

After some discussion, it appears that the Conference agreed that the seven Governments should take up the question with the Government of India, after consulting expert opinion in the matter.

Impending Cabinet Changes

LORD SWINTON TO RESIGN?

Sequel To Unsatisfactory Air Rearmament Situation

LONDON, May 14.

Political circles are buzzing with reports of impending Cabinet changes, among which the position of Lord Swinton, the Secretary for Air, is chiefly canvassed. The Government case in regard to Air Rearmament situation presented by Earl Winterton, in the House of Commons, on Thursday, failed to satisfy the critics as was evidenced by the subsequent resolutions tabled by the Opposition parties, and the Conservative Groups, headed by Mr. Winston Churchill. It is freely reported to-day, that Lord Swinton, who has long been the butt of attack is resigning.

Lord Swinton is, at present, out of touch, but his friends say that he has informed Mr. Chamberlain, that if his continued tenure of Secretaryship of Air embarrass him, he is perfectly willing to retire.

The Prime Minister has not yet come to a decision.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Hore-Belisha are the names being mentioned, as providing a successor in case of a vacancy.

Other Ministerial changes are likely, in consequence of Lord Harlech (Major Ormsby-Gore), and Marquess of Hartington going to the House of Lords, where there are now eight Cabinet Members, apart from other Ministers, which is regarded as an undue proportion compared with the representation in the Commons.—Reuter.

BRITISH AIR SECY. RESIGNS?

Sequel To Criticism Of Inefficient Handling Of Rearmament

LONDON, May 14.

Lord Swinton is reported to have resigned the Air Secretaryship. The resignation is at present unconfirmable but the fact will create no surprise in view of the severe criticism of his Air Ministry's alleged inefficient handling of the rearmament question, not only among parliamentary opposition.—Reuter.

RELEASE OF DETENUS

Sir Nizamuddin Submits List Of Names To Mahatma

From talks among Congressmen at Juhu, it is gathered that Sir Nizamuddin, Home Minister, Government of Bengal, has addressed a communication to Mahatma Gandhi regarding the release of Bengal detenus, in pursuance of the talks that Gandhiji had with the members of the Bengal Government.

It appears that the Bengal Home Minister has sent a list of the names of the detenus that the Bengal Government would be releasing in the course of the coming few days.

Diplomatic Connections Severed

U. S. A. May Be Placed In Awkward Position By Mexico's Action

WASHINGTON, May 14.

It is reported here that Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Britain. The report has been received here with surprise.

The State Department officials declare that the rupture may make a settlement of America's oil claims against Mexico more difficult and add that the United States would be placed in a trying position if Mexico asked the Government to handle its representation in Great Britain.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S OFFER TO EXPROPRIATED OIL COMPANIES

MEXICO CITY, May 14.

The Mexican Government would offer the expropriated oil companies over a period of ten years 60 per cent. of Mexico's total oil output which will be about in proportion to what Mexico annually exports after allowance for local consumption.

It is understood that the proceeds of the sale of the above exported amount will be devoted to a special fund for repayment to the companies the amount that will be eventually agreed upon.—Reuter.

MEXICO'S RUPTURE WITH BRITAIN

MEXICO CITY, May 14.

Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom, following payment of 20,000 sterling annuity instalment demanded in connection with British losses arising from the 1910 to 1920 revolutionary activities.

The Mexican Foreign Minister stated that the action was taken as a result of the unfriendly attitude of Britain over the oil fields expropriation.

The Mexican Foreign Minister handed Mr. O'Malley, the British Minister, a cheque for the annuity instalment with accumulated interest simultaneously announcing the break.

The Mexican note complains that Britain's last note discussed Mexican internal indebtedness which it had no right to do.

It added: "Even proud nations cannot boast that they pay all their debts."

U.S.A. [illegible] SITUATION

WASHINGTON, May 14.

The State department is anxiously watching the dispute. It is believed that the United States will decline any possible proposal to act as mediator.—Reuter.

HENLEIN'S CONVERSATIONS WITH MASARYK

LONDON, May 14.

Herr Henlein conversed for over an hour with M. Masaryk, the Czech Minister in London.—Reuter.

HENLEIN LEAVES FOR PRAGUE?

(Later).—It is understood that Henlein left for Prague this afternoon. Confirmation is hitherto unobtainable.—Reuter.

O'Malley To Be Recalled?

MEXICO TO SEVER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN

Sequel To Note Of May 11?

LONDON, May 14.

The question whether Mr. O. St. C. O'Malley will be recalled from Mexico, is now being considered in London.

Should he be withdrawn, Britain will probably leave some representative, possibly a Consul-General, in Mexico City.

The general feeling in London is that Mexico has made Banking and Insurance in Mexico impossible. With a few exceptions all British enterprises in Mexico are disappearing.

The relations between Britain and Mexico were severed on a number of occasions in the past.

BRITAIN'S REITERATIONS

(LATER)—The Mexican Minister in London has acquainted the Foreign Office, with the decision of the Mexican Government, to sever their relations.

The British Note on May 11, to which severance was a sequel, reiterated the request of the annual payment of £18,000 due on Jan. 1.

The Note referred to the different financial obligations incurred as a result of the Mexican Government's policy of expropriation, and added that Mexico had thereby, on its own admission, incurred extremely heavy additional financial liabilities over and above those it had already failed to discharge.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE"

Britain regarded the failure of Mexico to meet even its existing obligations, in itself, rendered unjustified any expropriation, an essential condition of validity of which would be payment of full and adequate compensation, amounting in the case of oil properties, to a very large sum.—Reuter's Special.

CZECH MINORITIES STATUTE

Govt. To Open Negotiations Ministerial Committees Submit Reports

PRAGUE, May 4.

The Government has announced its readiness to enter into concrete negotiations with Sudeten Germans and other interested parties regarding the proposed minorities statute. This announcement followed a meeting of the Cabinet at which the reports of the Ministerial Committees on the subject had been received.

It is added that the preparatory stage is now virtually completed and the Government considers that the results of the committees work offer a basis for a complete solution of all problems.—Reuter

JAPANESE CLAIM SUCCESS FOR MOBILE COLUMN

SHANGHAI May 14.

The Japanese Central China Headquarters, in a communique, claim that the mobile column from the south cut the Lunghai railway, west of Hsuchow near Tanshan by blowing up the steel bridge

It is reported that Japanese troops have landed in village Meihua, ten miles south of Foochow under naval barrage and air bombardment. The report is at present not confirmed.—Reuter.

Polish Airmen Start 16,500 Miles Flight

LOS ANGELES, May 13.

Major Makowski and four other Polish airmen took off at 6-15 p.m. (B.S.T.) on the first hop of 16,500 miles flight to Warsaw via South America for delivering the new Lockheed airliner to Poland.—Reuter.

NEW TARIFFS ON BR. COTTON GOODS

Egyptian Govt. Ready To Consider Representations?

CAIRO, May 14.

It is authoritatively learned, that the Government are ready to give the fullest consideration to the representations made by the British Government against the new tariffs on British cotton goods.

The British Ambassador had a long interview with the Premier.—Reuter.

SERIOUS INJURIES TO LEGS & FACE

Sir Harry Lauder Falls Downstairs

LONDON, May 14.

Sir Harry Lauder has been taken to the Glasgow Nursing Home, following serious injuries to his legs and face, received through falling downstairs.

It is believed his leg has been broken. No bulletin has been issued.—Reuter.

NEAR FORELEG BANDAGED

"Portmarnock" On Walking List

LONDON, May 14.

"Portmarnock", the Third Favourite for the Derby 9/1 against on, is on the walking list at New Market morning. The near foreleg is bandaged.—Reuter.

NORWAY TO RECOGNISE ITALIAN CONQUEST

OSLO, May 13.

Following the example of Sweden, and Finland, Norway has decided to recognise the 'defacto' Italian domination of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

Move To Oust National Govt. Scrapped

Labour Party Considers Action As Against Cause Of Peace

LONDON, May 14.

The Labour Party has definitely rejected the movement for the formation of a popular front.

In a long, reasoned statement the National Executive Committee says that leftist coalition formed for the purpose of ousting the National Government is not in the interests of the nation or international peace.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEFENCE LOAN

Five Milliard Francs To Be Issued On Monday

PARIS, May 13.

The Finance Minister announced that the National Defence Loan of five milliard francs will be issued on Monday, at the price of 98 francs, bearing interest at five per cent., and redeemable in 30 years.

M. Marchandeau stated that the amortization of the Defence Loan will be effected by annual drawings by which the holders will be repaid at 120 per cent. nominal value. Moreover, the holders will have the opportunity for demanding redemption at par every three years beginning from 15-5-41.—Reuter.

BARCELONA BOMBED AT MIDNIGHT

Heavy Casualties Feared: Moonlight Helps Raiders

BARCELONA, May 14.

Rebel warplanes raided Barcelona at midnight, dropping hundreds of bombs.

It is believed that the casualties are heavy although a complete blackout was in operation. The brilliant moonlight helped the raiding 'planes to pick out their targets.

Another raid occurred which lasted for 15 minutes.—Reuter.

"We Want Victory For Franco", Says Duce

The Duce referred, cautiously, to the Franco-Italian Conversations, and said that he did not know whether they would arrive at a conclusion. In the sphere of Spain, for example, they were on opposite sides of the barricade. "They desire victory for Barcelona we want victory for Franco".

In conclusion, Sgr. Mussolini stated that, in case of an ideological war, the authoritarian States will march solidly together.—Reuter.

DUCE SAILS FOR GENOA

Armada Of 100 Warships Escorts Him From Gaeta

ROME, May 13.

Signor Mussolini accompanied by Count Ciano, Signor Starace and Signor Alfieri sailed, from Gaeta this afternoon in the battleship "Cavour" at the head of an armada of a hundred warships for Genoa where to-morrow he will make the first speech since the Hitler-Mussolini conversations.—Reuter.

Mr. Kamini Kumar Dutt, M.L.C., Advocate, Comilla, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Third Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha, held at Comilla.

B. D. D. CHAWLS TENANTS' CONFERENCE

Hon. Mr. Patil To Open the Proceedings

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants Union a conference of tenants residing in the B.D.D. chawls will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. on Worli Maidan.

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will preside over the conference and Hon. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government will open the proceedings.

Mysoreans To Celebrate Heir-Apparent's Marriage

In honour of the wedding of Sri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar, Heir-apparent of Mysore, the Mysore Association, Matunga, has arranged an 'at home' at 6 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the Association premises, when Sir M. Visveswarayya will preside. The programme consists of hoisting the Mysore flag, distribution of sweets to children and sending a congratulatory telegram to His Highness, the Maharaja.

Businessmen Injured In Car Collision

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two businessmen were injured this morning in a motor collision which occurred at about 12 noon at Queen's Road, near Church Gate Station.

The injured persons—Mr. Bapu R. Patel and Mr. Minoo M. Pochkhanawala—were removed to the G. T. Hospital where the latter was detained for treatment.

The cars involved in the accident—B5283 and 2(D)—were badly damaged. One of them turned turtle due to the serious nature of the impact.

9 KILLED AND 6 INJURED

Toll Of Rioting And Arson At Puthupatti

VIRUDHUNAGAR, May 14.

Nine persons, including three children, were killed and six injured in rioting and arson, which occurred in Puthupatti near Elayarampanni yesterday.—A. P.

SPECIMEN FREE

We shall gladly send anybody, GRATIS AND POST-FREE, a specimen copy of Gambers' famous magazine "HEALTH AND VITALITY" along with other valuable literature.

Residents of Bombay can get these in person or ring us up for them. They can also take a loan of the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" free of charge. BRIJMOHAN & Co., 6, Ferozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1. Telephone: 30230.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Sud 16, 1994
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14, 1357
Parsi: Adar 12, 1307
Hightide: 0-02; 12-56
Lowtide: 6-03; 18-52
Sunrise: 6h. 4m
Sunset: 7h. 6m.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, there will be a concert by Mr. Shukla Chandrashekar Bhat of the Maris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Unity of Knowledge" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday), evening at 6-15. The Lecture will be followed by questions and answers.

HINDI SCHOOL KURLA

The Third annual prize distribution and Social gathering ceremony of Hindi School Kurla will be held at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in Hanuman Theatre, Station Road, Kurla when Seth. Mohanlal Bansidhar of Jewar, will preside and give away the prizes.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

Debate to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. on "Under the present circumstances, a world war is necessary to achieve world peace." It will be proposed by Mr. N. S. Chetty and opposed by Mr. A. J. Pinto.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The adjourned meeting of Managing Council of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's office.

BASSEIN VICTORY DAY

The 199th Bassein Victory Day (1739) will be celebrated to-day (Sunday), at 4 p.m. at The Shiv Mandir in the Fort of Bassein, when Prof. Datto Waman Potdar of Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal will preside and Mr. Damodar Gopal Dhaboo of Alibag will speak on the "Angre's Navy".

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society at Saraswati Mandir, Tutorial High School, Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road: Babasaheb Phansalkar, President of the Society will deliver a lecture on The Coming World with startling predictions for 1939 to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

The fourth Prize-Debate will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. sharp, at K. V. F. N. School, premises.

Mr. H. R. Anchan will propose "That in the opinion of the house, Non-Violence is the only weapon for Swaraj" Mr. H. M. Kotian will oppose. Mr. M. N. Talwar will preside.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION

Women's Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Prophet's Birthday Celebration Committee, Ladies Branch, and the Anjumane Tablighul Islam, Ladies Branch, a public meeting of the Pardah Ladies will be held to celebrate The Holy Prophet's Birthday at Sir Cawasji Jahangir Hall to-day (Sunday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Her Highness Begum Sahiba of Belha, will inaugurate the function and Mrs. I. S. Haji will preside.

UNVEILING OF BUST OF MR. M. E. JOSHI

The unveiling ceremony of the Bust of Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi, L.C.E., M.I.E., J.P., which was to be performed on Sunday, the 24th April, at the junction of Mancherji Joshi Road and Jame Jamshed Road in the Dadar Parsi Colony, had to be postponed owing to the death, that took place on the very day in Mr. Joshi's family.

To-day Sunday, (15th inst.) 5-30 p.m has been fixed for this ceremony, which will be followed by the presentation of an address to Mr. Joshi, by his friends and admirers.

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Hollywood Revue" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
EROS—"Devil on Horseback" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Who's Your Lady Friend" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Saki" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dynamite" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Daughter of the Himalayas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Mukti" Time as usual.
MAJESTIC—"Dhruv-Kumar" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop Chhaon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m..
PATHE—"Varsity Snow" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.
REGAL—"The Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nirmala" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Masterman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"You're only Young Once" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Rickshawalla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT AT MULUND

To-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. a reception will be given to Subash Babu in Jatashankar Dossabhai's gungalow, near Mulund Station

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAWAB MOSQUE

A public meeting under the auspices of the Muslim Educational Association Vile Parle (London Branch) and Tablig Conference, will be held to-day (Sunday), at Nawab Mosque, Sir Ibrahim Rehimtoola Road, Bombay 3, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in connections of Prophet Mohammed's Birthday and Tablig Conference. Mr. M. H. Effendi Oriental Translator Bombay High Court, will preside.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj Sastra Ratnakara Mahamahopadhyaya Brahmasree Anthakrishna Sastrigal, Sanskrit Professor, Calcutta University, will conduct discourses in Tamil on "Introduction to Bhagvath Geetha" to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY OF INDIA

As a result of persistent protests by the Motion Picture Society of India to the Government of India and the authorities in Fiji, against the prohibition on the exhibition of Motion Pictures in the island of Fiji on Sunday, it is now understood that the showing of only Indian Pictures on these days between the hours 7 and 10-30 p.m. has now been permitted.

BUDDHA JAYANTI AT KHAR ASHRAM

Swami Gunateetananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse on Jnaneshwari to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Ashram.

The Budha Jayanti will be celebrated at the Ashram the same night at 8 (S.T.). The programme include music, lectures on the life and teachings of Buddha etc

Parsi Ambulance Division

Lady Gilbert Wiles performed the opening ceremony of the Health, Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition organised by the Parsi Ambulance and Parsi Nursing Divisions in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Parsi Nursing division.

Narrating the origin and history of the division Dr. A. D. Edal Behram, Divisional Surgeon and Superintendent recalled the circumstances under which the division was formed.

Prince Jayachamrajandra, Heir-apparent of Mysore, whose wedding takes place to-day.

'FUTURE OF INDIA'

Subhas Babu's Lecture On Wednesday At C. J. Hall

Under the auspices of the Civil Liberties Union, the "Future of India in World Politics", a public lecture will be delivered by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at six p.m. on (Wednesday) 18th instant. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presides, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will also address the meeting. Admission is by tickets.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Singapore and all Mails for Hongkong and Shanghai per s.s. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Tuesday the 17th instant.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'plane left on Saturday morning at 7-15 a.m. and came back the same day to Schedule at 11 a.m. with Kathiawar Passengers.

CHEQUES CLEARED

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 12th May 1938. Rs. 13,82,75,505-6-2.

SUBHAS TO ADDRESS AT MULUND

Rastrapati Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose will address a public meeting at Mulund to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. in the open compound of Sjt. Jatashanker Dosabhai's Bunglow

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board has decided not to adopt Sheikh Mahomed Sadiq as the league candidate for the by-election in the Amritsar Muslim Constituency and decided that he was free to stand as an independent candidate.

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CINEMA
Dubash Theatre: New Charni Rd.
Sat. & Sun. at 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
ZANANA SHOW: 18th WED., AT 2 P.M.

Muslim M.L.A.'s Condemn Huq Ministry

MYMENSINGH, (By Mail).

The report of the refusal of the Governor to give assent to the Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Bill was the subject-matter of discussion in a big public meeting held in the Surya Kanta Town Hall when Maulavi Abdul Majid, M.L.A., presided, writes a Mymensingh correspondent of the "Hindustan Standard".

Several speakers including Maulavi Abul Mansur Ahmed, Maulavi A. H. Fakhruddin and Maulavi Abdul Wahed Bokainagari spoke on the occasion.

As the proceedings started a resolution condoling the death of Sir Muhammad Iqbal was moved from the chair and was passed all standing.

The speakers dweit on the activities of the present Ministry of Bengal and said that the Ministers were a weak-kneed lot, and their activities were prejudicial to the interests of the ryots. It was said that if they wanted to be of any service to the people, they should be firm on the question of the Governor's consent. They were asked to emulate the examples of the Congress Ministries of Bihar, U. P. and Orissa and to create a deadlock on the present issue.

INDIA'S DELEGATES TO GENEVA

Trade Unionist Reception To Parulekar And Guruswamy

A pleasant function was got up by the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation to wish "bon voyage" to Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. S. Guruswami, who are proceeding to Geneva as delegate and adviser respectively to the International Labour Conference to be held there

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided and prominent persons interested in Labour questions such as Messrs. N. M. Joshi, R. R. Bakhle, R. S. Nimbkar, R. A. Khedgikar, Mohamed Bakshi, S. S. Mirajkar, M. R. Masani, S. C. Joshi, S. S. Batliwala and I. S. Patel were present

Mr. Jamnadas paying a compliment to Mr. S. V. Parulekar said that he was to be found wherever there was trouble, if he was not making trouble himself. He was a worker in the cause of labour by choice and had been elected to the legislature by peasants. It was but proper that the N. T. W. F. at Calcutta should have elected him as a delegate to Geneva by unanimous vote.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta also eulogised the devotion with which Mr. Guruswami had served Railway Labour. Since Mr. V. V. Giri became a Minister, Mr. Guruswamy had been appointed Secretary to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

He had also organised Labour in Madras, particularly in French territory and had voiced their grievances so effectively that Labour had secured greater concessions in French India than in British India.

He wished both of them Godspeed and was sure that they would ably represent the cause of Indian Labour.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that there was a time when doubts were entertained about the utility of going to Geneva, but times had changed. If nothing tangible emerged out of these trips to Geneva, at least, the opportunity could be used for purposes of propaganda. Mr. Joshi also paid a compliment to the fitness of Messrs. Parulekar and Guruswami to represent Indian Labour at Geneva.

FOR UNITED LABOUR.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar said that Labour had acquired a new importance in India. The Right and the Left had been abolished and, despite minor differences, they were united in their purpose. It was a happy augury for the future that such men as Mr. Parulekar and Mr. Guruswami were going to Geneva to represent United Indian Labour.

Messrs. Mohamed Bakshi, S. S. Mirajker, S. C. Joshi, R. A. Khedgikar and I. S. Patel associated themselves with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers.

THEY WILL DO THEIR BEST.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. Guruswamy replied suitably thanking the speaker for the kind words that had been said about them. They also assured the audience that they would strive to the best of their ability to represent the cause of Indian Labour at Geneva.

Four were injured in clash near Puttutope on Thursday. A Hindu procession was passing through a street, when a quarrel arose among some persons in the procession and fighting followed, both sides indulging in stone-throwing.

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ANTI-ILLITERACY CAMPAIGN

Scheme For Fifty Educational Institutions

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, (By Mail).

The anti-illiteracy campaign in the districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr is expected to receive a great impetus, even on private hands, during the next two years. In this connection it is reliably learnt that Rai Bahadur Mr. Tej Ram, retired Executive Engineer, Lahore, who launched an anti-illiteracy campaign amongst the rural population in the districts of Meerut, Karnal and Lahore and who has spent, during the last 5 years, Rs. 20.000 over it out of his own pocket has further decided to intensify the campaign during the next two years and to spend Rs. 10,000 more over it.

Under the new scheme it is proposed to establish 50 such educational institutions, where the children and the adults will be taught reading and writing within the shortest time, in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshar districts. These institutions will work under the direction and guidance of Pandit Rajbahadur Vidhyaratan, Sadar, Meerut, who has been incharge of the campaign in the Meerut District on behalf of the above Rai Bahadur for the last 4 years.

Pandit Shivdayalu, a former President of the Meerut District Congress Committee has issued an appeal to all those who are interested in the rural development work, and want to serve the country by settling independently in the villages to come forward and establish such educational centre in their respective villages. All such schools will be given Rs. 5 a month as an aid each for 2 years. In the meantime the founders and teachers of such schools would strive, for making the institution a permanent one, to get help either from their own villages or from the District Board.

Munshi At Anand

From A Correspondent.
NARSANDA: May 11.

Hon. Mr. Munshi arrived at Anand on May 11 after completing his Borsad Taluka programme. Rousing reception was accorded to him.

In the evening he addressed a public meeting. Then at night by the Gujarat Mail he left for Bombay.

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Kingsway; Khodadad Circle; DADAR
TO-DAY MORNING SHOW: AT 10-30 A.M.
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The heart-warming tale of a Love that was born as Empress tottered!

2ND WEEK
KUNKU
PLAZA
TIME AS USUAL

FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM DRUGGING

Assam Model For Orissa Campaign

CUTTACK, May 12.

Mr. Rajkrishna Bose, Parliamentary Secretary, is shortly starting for Assam to study the anti-opium campaign of the Assam Government, which has been a success.

It may be stated that the consumption of opium is very extensive in the district of Balasore and Orissa Government has already decided to start a campaign in that district. The income on this head is expected to be decreased by more than two lakhs if the Government makes provision for organising prohibition campaign all over the province.—United Press.

THUNDERSTORMS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA

Advance Of Mansoon Maintained

POONA, May 14

Thunderstorms occurred at many stations in North-East India, the central parts of the country, north Madras Coast, south Madras and extreme north. The advance of the monsoon is maintained south-east of the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and unsettled conditions were well marked in the north of the Bay, where the depression was probably forming. Temperatures remained high in North-West Frontier province and west Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair—three inches; Rawal pindi—one; Cox's Bazar, Burdwan and Murree—three quarters; Mymensingh and Calicut—half; Chittagong, Cherat, Dalhousie, Miranshah and Calingapatam—Quarter.

Forecast Until evening of May 15:—

Thunderstorms will be fairly widespread in northeast of Assam to north Madras Coast along and near western Himalayas in and near Malabar.

Scattered dust or thunderstorms are expected in region of east Central Provinces to Rajputana and along North-West Frontier.—A. P.

SHOP RENTS QUESTION

Merchants To See Prime Minister

(From Our Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD, May, 12

On behalf of several local Mercantile Associations two representatives interviewed Sjt. Bhogilal Lala, M.L.A., member of the Rent Inquiry Committee for taking up the question of shop-rents in the Inquiry Committee. Sjt. Lala gave them patient hearing and said that as a member of the Inquiry Committee he cannot push forward their cause. He however advised them to carry on the matter to the authorities concerned. On this advice the merchants have decided to see the Prime Minister on the 16th when he visits Ahmedabad and seeking the interview. A letter for fixing time has already been sent to him.

UTKAL KISAN SABHA REPRESENTATIVES

CUTTACK, May 12.

Messrs. Pranakrishna Padhiary, Nabakrishna Chaudhury, Gouranga Charan Das, Fanindranath Paul, Gour Chandra Das, Mohan Das, Hrismhikesh Triathy and Mrs. Malati Chaudhury have been elected as members of the All-India Kisan Sabha from Utkal.—United Press.

When a camel fell into an open well at Cutch Mandvi, some 500 people worked for six hours to get it out with ropes and pulleys. The animal died of its injuries.

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WESTERN COMMAND TO SHIFT TO QUETTA

KARACHI, May 14.

It is understood that the Army Headquarters have instructed the Western Command authorities at Karachi to move to Quetta from September 6.

It may be recalled that it has been decided to replace the Western Command by a District Command with headquarters at Quetta from October 1.—United Press.

Vicar: "This is Mr. Green, captain. You must have seen each other in church to-day?"

Old Salt: "Why, of course, he was sleeping in the next bunk to me!"

SALT MANUFACTURE IN ORISSA

CUTTACK, May 12.

Mr. Jagannath Misra, Parliamentary Secretary, will shortly go to Bengal and Madras to study the manufacture of Salt in these provinces on behalf of the Orissa Government. He will remain in each of the provinces for at least 15 days. One Excise Inspector and Mr. Rabindra Kumar Das are also accompanying him. They will go thoroughly into the question and see the possibilities of salt manufacture in Orissa.—United Press.

Donations to the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in the Western India States totalled Rs. 57,650 on May 7.

Lothian Harps On "White Man's Burden" In India

QUOTES MAHATMA TO BOOST BR. POLICY

Complicated Constitutional Problem And Conflict Of Diverse Elements

LORD LOTHIAN Writes in "Observer" London:

The two other main elements in the Indian situation in addition to the Congress, are the Muslims and the Princes. The inauguration of the new Constitution has profoundly stirred the Muslim community, which now numbers over 80,000,000 people. It is quite true that it has practically permanent control of four out of the eleven Provinces, has "weightage" in representation elsewhere, and votes in separate electorates. It is also true that there is little difference between its programme of social reform and that of Congress, though it rejects civil disobedience. The Muslim League has also recently declared that India's goal is "independence." But the Muslims can never forget that whatever the non-communal professions and the real desires of enlightened Congressmen may be, the vast majority of Congress members are Hindus, who look forward, after many centuries of British and Muslim rule, to the re-establishment of Hindu Raj.

* * *

Fear as to their future as a minority and the fact that Congress is making a vigorous drive to capture the Muslim youth for its creed of Indian nationalism and the Muslim villager by its agrarian programme have consolidated the great majority of the Muslims into a revivified party—the Muslim League led by Mr. Jinnah. In essence the position of the Muslims in India is not unlike that of Ulster in Ireland. Difference in religion is the real basis of their organisation as a political minority, and unless all European experience is falsified, it will be long before the communal factor disappears from the Indian scene. The only Muslim objection to Federation is that it will, despite all safeguards, consolidate a permanent Hindu majority in Delhi.

I

PRINCES AND PEOPLES

The Indian States comprise that third of India which is often referred to as Indian India in contradistinction to the Provinces of British India. For a century the Indian States have been a world apart, governed by hereditary feudal Princes, subject only to the restraining hand of the British political department, without any representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi, and in most cases without any form of self-governing institutions of their own. The way of life within them has, till recently, been but little affected by developments in British India and has remained very much what it was centuries ago. To the visitor it is still the India of Maharajas' palaces and pageants, elephants and colour.

But in the last few years there has been rapid change. Modern economic forces have been at work, education and the Press have exercised their potent influence, political discussion has begun in quiet corners, scandals have been exposed, especially in the Press of British India. The inauguration of responsible Government in the Provinces and the project for the federal union of the States with British India have crystallised these movements and have brought the future of the States into the political foreground. Nothing is more remarkable in India to-day than the growth in the feeling that if Federation is to take place the subjects of the States must be given some say in their own government and in the choice of their representatives in the Federal Assembly, and that to accord one-third of the representation in the Lower House and forty per cent. in the Upper House to the personal nominees of the Princes would set up strains within the new Constitution which would tear it to pieces. The more enlightened Princes and Dewans recognise that the old system is out of date, and that from the point of view of their own future and from that of India itself the gulf between British India and the States should be lessened.

* * *

The problem bristles with difficulties in detail. It is not yet clear what view the Princes will take about the terms on which they will join the Federation or what the final attitude of British India will be. But the statement made recently in the House of Commons that in the British Government's view "Paramountcy" could not be regarded as constituting any obstacle to the development of representative institutions in the States and the appointment by a number of leading Princes of Committees to advise them about constitutional reform, shows that a serious effort is being made to face the issue of what the real, as opposed to the formal, terms of association between British India and Indian India shall be

II

PROBLEMS OF UNITY

The new Constitution has to provide a workable relationship between this quadrilateral of forces, the Congress, the Muslims the Indian States, and the British power in India, during the next phase of Indian advance to full self-government. It must make possible the development of those measures of social reform dealing with land revenue, rent, and debt, with education and prohibition, with which the Provincial Ministries are already engaged, and that is largely a matter of finance. But it has also to give adequate play to the transforming but more imponderable factors which modern political and economic movements are creating in India. What is to be the practical future of the creed of non-violence, both in internal and in international policy? How are the Marxist or the Gandhi-programmes of economic re-construction to be reconciled? What relationship is Indian nationalism to establish with the British Commonwealth or with foreign Powers? What is the future of communalism?

III

INDIA AND THE WORLD

"Non-violence" has proved its efficacy as a method of getting rid of injustice in a society relatively liberal in its institutions. The spectacle of thousands of men and women voluntarily going to jail and accepting rather than inflicting suffering in non-violent resistance to what they believe to be injustice, is deeply impressive to electorates who enjoy the advantages of a free Press. But, as Congress discovered as soon as it assumed responsibility for government, government itself cannot be non-violent. One of its primary functions is to protect its citizens against violence and for that purpose, if persuasion and sacrifice do not suffice, the use of the police, and, if necessary, of military force, is inevitable. The whole technique of the non-violent philosophy as it has been evolved for the purpose of resisting government has to be worked out afresh for use by Government itself.

* * *

Again, how is it to be applied in international affairs, and especially in a world where war is totalitarian, where combatants are no longer in contact with one another, but organise air massacre from afar, and where the wells of publicity are closed by Government controls? Mr. Gandhi following the "Gita," is no "escapist" from the struggles of this world. Nor does he preach non-resistance to evil. He preaches resistance, but by non-violent means. But, as he has often declared, non-violent resistance is far more difficult and far more heroic, even though where it is properly applied it may also be far more effective, than violent resistance to aggression. If, he has said, the Abyssinians had refrained, on principle, from resisting the Italian invasion by violence, but had, to the last man, woman, and child refused to do any work or sell any food or render any service, and had been willing to endure stripes, and jail and machine-gunning, and any other form of violence rather than co-operate with the Italians in their invasion, but throughout loving and not hating their oppressors, their resistance would have been effective, and Abyssinia itself would, by now be purified, ennobled, and free. That policy argues a degree both of heroism and discipline which no nation yet possesses, and nobody is stronger than the Mahatma in insisting that to be a pacifist because you are afraid of the loss and suffering involved in resistance is utterly fatal and that if you are not ready for non-violent resistance it is better to resist wrong by violence than not to resist it at all

* * *

Moreover, even a successful system of non-violent resistance to aggression is no final solution for the international problem. War and the economic dislocation which is one of the causes of war, can only be ended when the anarchy of sovereign nations is also ended. India would not have peace if she consisted of twenty or thirty "non-violent" sovereign States. She would still have to achieve a federal union. Non-violence, even if it triumphed in Europe, would not bring peace to Europe unless it also induced its peoples to enter a European Federation. Thus the creed of "non-violence" requires re-interpretation on its international side no less than in its application to the responsibility for internal government and to the problem of Federation.

IV

MARXISM IN ASIA.

The Constitution has also to make possible an agreed solution of the problems of defence and foreign policy. To-day India has not the indigenous army necessary both for internal order and external security. She can only provide for this at present by arrangement with Great Britain. Moreover, in the modern world, owing to the shrinkage in time and space, no nation can stand alone. India has been profoundly shocked by the aggression of Fascist Powers in China, Africa, and Europe. But Indian Marxists are opposed to India joining the so-called united democratic and Socialist international front on the ground that Democracy is only Capitalism camouflaged, and that India's first duty is to wrest her own complete independence from Britain as the necessary prelude to inaugurating an economic revolution at home. But the vast majority of Indians would probably now prefer close association with the system of collective security known as the British Commonwealth of Nations, provided that a representative Indian Ministry was free to settle the terms and conditions of such association and the contribution to common defence which it involved.

* * *

Then there is the unsolved issue between Marxism and constitutional methods of social reform. In my opinion Karl Marx did the working classes of the world the most calamitous disservice when he taught them that violence was the only method by which Socialism could be realised. Unless all recent history is belied it is clear that attempts to establish Socialism by confiscation and violence produce not Communism but Fascism. In practice the vote is the one instrument which the masses can use effectively for achieving their own emancipation. Resort to violence always, in the end, spells the triumph of some dictatorial minority, which, whatever its professions, rapidly becomes mainly concerned to protect its own privileges and power and to suppress by secret police all opposition to itself, so that individual liberty disappears. And there is not the slightest doubt that in India to-day a resort to revoluntionary violence sufficiently successful to break down the present administrative system would set in motion other forms of organised violence — communal, princely and racial—some of them supported from outside India, which would produce not a smooth transition to Communism, but civil wars beside which the Spanish war would be child's play. Whatever we may think of the ultimate aspects of Mr. Gandhi's creed of non-violence, there is no question that he is right in his judgment that resort to violence for political purposes in India would be fatal to the unity and liberty of India itself.

* * *

Finally, the Constitution ought to help towards the agreed elimination of communal separate electorates and their consequence, the existence of only a single effective party in many of the Provinces. A true democratic system depends upon the existence of at least two parties, so that the electorate, when it is dissatisfied with the Government, can install an alternative in office. Single party government tends to intolerance, corruption, inefficiency, and dictatorial methods, and criticisms of certain Congress Provincial Governments on some of these grounds are already to be heard

THE MAKING OF ALL-INDIA

The constitutional problem in India is, therefore immensely complicated. On the one hand it

(Continued on Page 25)

No Scramble For 'Darsan'

Disciplined Affection Of Pathans Impresses Mahatma

"THE DARK NIGHT OF THE SOUL CONTINUES, I AM DISTRESSED TO SAY, BUT IT MAY WELL BE THE DEEPEST DARKNESS THAT PRECEDES THE DAWN. FOR IT CAN BE NOTHING ELSE WITH ONE WHO HAS STRIVEN EVERY MOMENT OF HIS LIFE TO WALK WITH GOD," says Mahadeo Desai in to-day's "Harijan" under the heading: **"GANDHIJI'S HEALTH."**

Mr. Desai adds: May be this depression or despondency had something to do with his inability to cope with the programme that Dr. Khan Saheb had arranged for him. But the journey through the Punjab had washed him out completely. The Punjab crowds, always unruly and uncontrollable, simply would not believe that he was ill, would not believe that his brief warning, issued on the eve of departure for the Frontier to avoid noisy demonstrations and receptions at stations, could have been seriously meant.

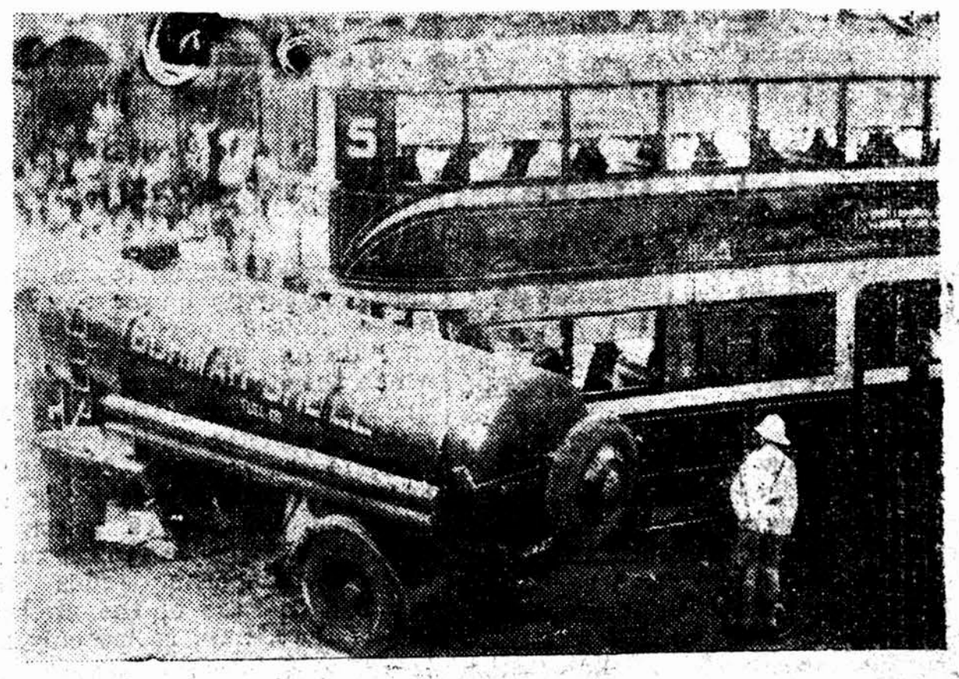
When they were reminded of this they laughed, almost wanting you to feel that the warning was meant to be ignored. How else could they honour him?

At some stations the din and noise was so great that Gandhiji had to stuff his ears with cotton. Even when the train left the stations there was anything but relief, for people stood on footboards and recked not for accidents. This was an added annoyance. When will the Punjabis understand that these demonstrations reflect no credit on them or their province that at best they are an expression of love that is blind and infructuous, and that these outbursts might on occasions break out into violent demonstrations to the utter misery of all? Without discipline there can be no Swaraj, and even if it comes, it cannot endure.

But if the cancellation of the arranged programme was a sore disappointment to many, it meant for Gandhiji some little rest in the excellent weather of Peshawar, some opportunity to meet various people which he might not otherwise have had, and what is better an opportunity of coming into close contact with the brothers in the midst of their native surroundings and their work.

The stay has been wonderfully quiet. I may say that in this matter as perhaps in many another this province affords a complete rest to the neigbouring province of the Punjab. The reception in Peshwar was ideal. Crowds of people lined the route for miles but there was no rush, no scramble for Darshan, few noises and shouts and remakable discipline.

At Dr. Khan Saheb's place where we are staying, no crowd disturb Gandhiji's work and rest. Though crowds do attend the morning and evening prayers. And these prayers have been a perfect revelation. I was unprepared for hundreds of men and women coming out in the morning and gathering in Dr. Khan Saheb's compound from early hours Some of the sisters I know get up at 3 or earlier and have their wash and bath before coming to the prayer. There is no scramble for Darshan, no noise during the prayer and none after. The quiet disciplined affection of the Pathan and other Frontier Hindu and Sikh is a thing that other provinces might do well to learn.—A P.



BURMAH-SHELL LORRY AND B. E. S. T. TRAM COLLIDE: The collision occurred at Lal Baug on Saturday morning.

A. I. C. C.'s New Department

Kamath To Be In Charge Of Co-ordination Of Extra-Parliamentary Activities In Provinces

From A Special Correspondent

It is reliably understood that Mr. H. V. Kamath, who recently resigned from the I. C. S., will join the All-India Congress Committee Secretariat at Allahabad. He will be in-charge of a new Department to be opened shortly on lines akin to the Foreign Department.

It will be recalled here that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, in his interview to the City journalists, stated that there was a likelihood of the Working Committee discussing the question of work in connection with the co-ordination of extra-Parliamentary activities in the Provinces.

It is learnt on good authority that this work will be conducted by the new department of the A.I.C.C., and that Mr. Kamath will be put in charge of it.

Lothian Harps On "White Man's Burden" In India

(Continued from Page 24)

has to give representation to very diverse elements and parties, so that the Legislatures will speak for India, and for an India which is changing all the time. On the other hand it has to bring into being Ministries and stable legislative majority strong enough to assume responsibility for the Government of India as Britain relinquishes it, because they command the confidence of the country as a whole. The task of All-India Government is something entirely different from and far more difficult than that of provincial autonomy. The Provinces are linguistically and otherwise, more or less homogeneous. But while India is now strongly nationalist it has still to achieve that inner unity in spirit and language and that mutual confidence between communities, States, and Provinces which will enable it to stand firmly on its own legs. Only a month ago, Gandhiji, with his accustomed honesty, wrote in "Harijan": "The communal riots in Allahabad—the headquarters of the Congress—and the necessity for summoning the assistance not only of the police but even of the military, show that the Congress has not yet become fit to substitute for the British authority." Congress hopes to achieve that unity by inducing the electorate to defeat all opposition to its policy. But the other elements are certainly not going to allow themselves to be easily "steam-rollered"

* * *

I have long held the view that the new Act, with all its defects and anomalies, corresponds far more closely to the present-day realities in India than its Indian critics have yet been willing to admit. It is also sufficiently flexible to make possible both the gradual transformation of Indian political life by ordinary democratic processes, and the transference of the tremendous responsibility for Indian Government from British to Indian hands in proportion as Indian parties are really willing and able to assume it. But that is a vast subject on which I have no space to enter here

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The Governor-General has appointed Mr. Justice Fazl Ali, a judge of the Patna High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of that Court up to and including July 17, in consequence of the death of Sir Courtney Terrell.

KARACHI AERO CLUB

Flying Report For April 1938

KARACHI May 9.

Total flying time for the month of April amounts to 188 hours 25 minutes which includes 48 hours 50 minutes cross-country, 5 hours 15 minutes charter flying and 2 hours 10 minutes night flying.

Training by 'A' and "B' licence candidates was actively continued and our congratulations are due to Messers P.N. Pandey and G. J. Tahilramani who passed their 'A' licence tests and Mr. Minawala, who went through his 'B' licence tests. Mr. V. B. Bhate, who recently obtained his 'B' licence, also qualified on twin engined 'Monospar' and so did Mr. D. N. Bunsha, an out-station pilot. It will be seen, therefore that the 'Monospar' has been in good use during the month. Also the B.A.C. Supper Drone, (single seater monoplane) has been seen in action fairly often, one member having taken her to a height above 2,000 ft. of the cross country flights undertaken, a trip to Bombay and back by Mr. N.B. Patel and a trip to Delhi-Agra and back by Mr. G. Grossenbacher deserve special mention.

As usual the ground engineering classes have been fully occupied and it is again specially mentioned for intending ground engineers that this club does not expect any vacancies to occur for a considerable time to come.

19 ALLEGED GAMBLERS ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Sind) May 14.

Nineteen alleged gamblers, including a woman, were arrested by the City Police yesterday. —United Press.

BOMBS FOUND IN BANNU

BANNU, May 14.

Bombs still continue to be found at various places in the city. One has recently been found near the bakery, another in the Cantonment and three others in the Military grass farm compound.

The Superintendent of Police has proclaimed by beat of drum that if another bomb was found he would issue curfew order.

A deputation of Hindus and Sikhs waited upon the Superintendent of Police assuring him of all possible help for bringing to book the persons, who were making the bombs and planting them in various localities.—A.P.

Over 36 Lakhs For Anti-T. B. Fund

SIMLA, May 13.

The tenth list of subscriptions actually received up to April 30, 1938, in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, amounts to Rs. 6,29,409-4-11 which brings the total of cash in hand to Rs. 36,28,284-9-5.—United Press.

Sole Agents:—P. Muncherji & Co., 10, Hamam St. Bombay 1.

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OLD or New—Cured Guaranteedly MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE; Visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday 9 to 12 a.m. only

SANYAS DAVAKHANA (Regd.) Near Prathana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, opp Central Bank, BOMBAY. 4 P.S. Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Lawrence Of Arabia

The Woman He Loved

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Lawrence of Arabia, enigmatic archaeologist-turned-soldier, all his life shunned women. Evidence has now been discovered that he dedicated his famous book, "Seven Pillars of Wisdom"—to a woman.

She was Sara Aaronsohn, a red-haired Jewess, who, while still in her twenties, shot herself rather than betray him to the Turks after she had been tortured, says "Daily Express" Staff Reporter.

She was head of the British Secret Service in Palestine. Lawrence, disguised, was stirring up the Arabs to revolt.

Whether they were lovers, probably no one will ever know. But Lawrence wrote in his dedication to his book:—

"To S.A.

"I loved you, so I drew these tides of men into my hands
"And wrote my will across the sky in stars
"To earn you Freedom, the seven-pillared worthy house,
"That your eyes might be shining for me
"When we came."

The revelation that "S.A." was Sara Aaronsohn was made when an American journalist, Stanford Grunberg, recently wrote to her father in Haifa for news of his family in Palestine. Sara was Grunberg's cousin, a friend of his childhood

The "Daily Express" correspondent in Jerusalem writes: During the war a group of young Palestinian Jews formed their own secret service behind the Turkish lines. They crossed the Sinai Desert into Cairo, where, it is believed, Sara first met Lawrence.

She became head of a secret office outside Jerusalem which was his clearing-house. In March 1918 German agents discovered the office and tracked down Sara to her home at Zichrow. They tortured her for three days, but failed to make her name the mysterious Englishman who, disguised as an Arab sheik, harassed the Turks.

At last she went to a room where a revolver had been concealed and killed herself.

Sara, it is believed, left a note for Lawrence. It never reached him

"Le Populaire" of April 7th reprinted a remarkable document, which first appeared in the "San Francisco Chronicle," from Mr. Frank Sondern, its correspondent in Abyssinia. The document is given as a highly confidential letter sent to Mussolini by the Duke of Aosta, his Viceroy in Addis Ababa. I might doubt its authenticity but for two things says a writer in the "New Statesman and Nation." It is not very different, as far as frankness goes, from the letters which Marshal de Bono sent the Duce during the Abyssinian war and which the Duce permitted him to publish in "Anno XIIII." Mussolini appears to have that large quality which does not fear outspoken comment from his trusted advisers. Moreover, the information in the letter only puts in terse form facts which came to England from another source which could not be doubted and which were given in considerable detail in an article by Mr. Robert Dell published in this journal a fortnight ago. Here is a translation of the letter:

"The situation is really terrible. Italy's influence extends only within gunshot, and no further. The whole of the 6,000,000 natives are absolutely hostile. Within 80 kilometres of each Italian garrison the Ethiopian Rases rule just as they did before the war. . . . We lack everything; the natives refuse to sell anything to the Italians, having no longer any confidence in the paper money we offer them. The only money in which they have any confidence is the Maria Theresa thaler. The result is that the natives refuse to come to the markets frequented by the Italians; it would cost too much and be too dangerous to send bodies of police against them. Italian financiers (adds the Viceroy), in spite of the pressure of the Duce, have so far only invested 150,000,000 francs in Ethiopia, a sum which is altogether insufficient. Much more is necessary; it must be found at once. In view of this situation many Blackshirts, who had meant to settle down as colonists in the country, have decided to return to Italy, where they spread most angry stories among their parents and friends. . . . If a European war (the Viceroy concludes) broke out, we should be chased from the country in a few weeks."

Mussolini's reasons for wanting an agreement become increasingly obvious. Anyone who had failed as badly as he has in a war would like a public testimonial to his victory and appreciate the compliment of getting general recognition of a conquest which has so far eluded him. The Conservative press plays up beautifully. No longer do we find references to Mussolini's difficulties in Abyssinia: no longer, now that agreement is reached, do we read about his economic weakness and increasing difficulties. The story of Mussolini's success since Mr. Eden's departure makes interesting reading. It is well set out in a summary called "Abyssinia Unconquered," published by the Union of Democratic Control at the price of 3d. This pamphlet traces, by quotations from the "Times" and other papers, the increasing pressure exerted by Italy to get recognition. One interesting fact the writer in the "New Statesman and Nation" proceeds I can add. A friend who has been living in Italy tells me that he was commonly told, for months before Mr. Eden resigned, that the Duce disliked Mr. Eden as the advocate of sanctions and the champion of the League, and that therefore Mr. Eden would certainly lose his job. Mussolini would turn him out. . . . My friend naturally scoffed at such a suggestion of Italian dictatorship extending to Britain, and was amazed and humiliated when Mr. Eden actually was turned out and he had to put up with the hoots of gleeful triumph in the Italian press.

"African Natives Treated As Helots.

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—When the white man takes up his burden of trusteeship of "peoples not yet able to stand by themselves under the strenuous conditions of the modern world" he sooner or later imposes upon the victims the disabilities of his own effete civilisation. According to your correspondent Mr. Mzingeti, this development has been quickly reached in Southern Rhodesia, where native mass poverty and unemployment are now as firmly established as in old-established civilised communities. The alchemy employed is the universal one which everywhere accounts for man's economic enslavement as well as for the present world-wide ferment—the denial of man's natural right to the use of the earth whence all his material wants are supplied.

The method employed in the dependencies is to create a brand-new landed aristocracy by handing over all valuable land and mineral rights to privileged immigrant favourites who henceforward devote part of their ample leisure to gerrymandering the Government of the colony by inventing fresh disabilities and taxation for their wards and by legislation designed to extend and consolidate their own privileges.

Whilst the worst effects of a similar system have been assuaged in Great Britain by a long series of poverty relief measures, as a consequence of universal suffrage, native Africans in general are denied the possibility of redress and over vast areas of their own country are treated as helots, to the permanent injury of British and world trade.—Yours, etc.

E. M. GINDERS.
1, Singleton Road, Kersal Bar, Manchester, April 23.

Our Ahmedabad Letter

DR. ANKLESARIA'S PRINCELY DONATION

Congress Success In Local Board Elections

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail.)

The thermometer went up to 110 in the course of the week and extreme heat during the day and cool breezes at night were the main features of the weather.

The cloth market does not show signs of improvement and the upcountry demand has not come up to the mark. The expectations of local merchants do not seem to have been realised and some mills are prepared to sell their goods with some reduction in prices. It is high time for our mill owners association to find out some ways for controlling the supply otherwise it would be difficult for them to find markets for the goods produced by them.

MYSORE FIRING PROTEST.

A public meeting under the auspices of the local Youth League was held on the 4th inst. to protest against Mysore firing. A resolution of sympathy towards the people of Mysore was proposed by Sjt. Champaneria to which an amendment was proposed by Sjt. Bachubhai Dhruva to the effect that the National Congress should help the people of Native States that carry on their struggle fearlessly. Dr. Hariprasad Desai who presided over the meeting pointed out that it should be left to the Working Committee to decide the policy of the Congress and the sacrifices of Mansa and Mysore will not be in vain. He also said that the struggles in these two places have shown that subjects of Native States can do much by following the principles of Mahatmaji and it has now been proved conclusively that autocracy will not be tolerated in any place whatsoever. The amendment on being put to vote was lost and the original proposal was carried.

TWO LAKHS DONATION.

Dr. Dhanjishaw Edalji Anklesaria, a local medical practitioner has offered a donation of rupees two lakhs to the Bengal Government to start a college of Pharmacy on certain conditions. Dr. Anklesaria is a renowned practitioner and has been well known on this side for several years. He was in Government service and had made a name as a surgeon at Sadra. On his transfer to Ahmedabad he acquired more and more fame as a practitioner and a specialist for eye diseases. It is said that he intends to bequeath a large part of his wealth which is said to be over twenty lakhs to charities and he means to leave small portions only to his children. Is it not possible for Sheth Kasturbhai and the workers of the Ahmedabad Education Society to prevail upon him to start a medical college in Ahmedabad? At present the medical college at Bombay is the only institution of its kind and it is found to be insufficient to supply the needs of the whole presidency. The result of this is that several students seeking admission to the Medical College at Bombay are disappointed and have to think of taking up some other line. If another Medical College can be started in Ahmedabad it would turn out more qualified practitioners for the service of suffering humanity.

PROHIBITION POSTPONED.

The Bombay Government had announced to start prohibition in Ahmedabad from the 20th inst. but the City Congress Committee, the Municipality and the Labour Union have pointed out that if our city is declared dry and liquor shops are kept open in surrounding villages those that are addicted to the evil would flock to the villages and these liquor shops would be a veritable nuisance to simple village folks. It has therefore been decided to take all these factors into consideration before taking the final step and prohibition in our city has been postponed for some time.

DASKROI TALUKA BOARD.

The Taluka Local Boards have now become extinct and it will be remembered that the Daskroi Taluka Local Board which ceased to exist from the 1st of April had resolved on the eve of its extinction to purchase the Lakshmi Nivas hotel building and its compound for eightyfive thousand rupees and to have a Dharamshala in that place. A protest was raised against this resolution and now the Collector of Ahmedabad has refused to sanction the resolution and has authorised the president of the District Local Board to proceed against those who have spent rupees five thousand for the purchase of the property. The whole transaction was a bad business and the action of the Taluka Local Board was condemned by all except the parties concerned. It remains to be seen what comes out in the end

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The election campaign for the members of the District Local Board is now in full swing. It is expected that the Congress party will secure a large majority in the new board and a clear majority has already been returned unopposed. Some Talukdars are crying to stir up people against Congress nominees but there is very little chance of their being successful in their efforts. In fact people throughout the district have now full faith in Congress organisations and Congress candidates will find very good support in all places.

Out Of Sight

The talkative passenger was making himself a nuisance as the train passed through his native country.

"Look at those fields," he would say. "That village over there, near the river. Isn't it wonderful?"

At last, as the train approached a small town, he gripped the arm of the man next to him and exclaimed: "Look, my friend! A marvellous place. I was born in this town!"

The other glanced dearly through the window.

"I can't see it," he said. "There's a cow standing in front of it."

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND NATIONAL DEFENCE

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Acting on the recommendations of the Kuvalayananda Committee, the Government of Bombay has now appointed a Board of Physical Education. It consists of nine members of which six are non-officials. Swami Kuvalayananda who was Chairman of the Committee, has been appointed Chairman of the Board. Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M. L. A., and C. B. Purani, M. L. A., have also come in. In the places of Captain Ganpatrao Modak, Dr. M. M. Natu and M. R. Paranjpye, V. N. Jog, M. L. A., Dr. V. R. Bhoosarath and Lalji Goculdas Kapadia have been nominated. Of the officials, the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Public Health will be ex-officio members and the Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education will act as Secretary. The non-officials will hold office for a period of two years.

SAD OMISSIONS.

I cannot say that the selection of the personnel of the Board has given complete satisfaction in quarters particularly interested in the question of physical education in this Presidency. I believe Premier Kher has been guided in this respect as in all other matters connected with this question by the Chairman of the Committee who wants to carry through his own programme without any opposition as far as possible. It would have been better, of course, if the Board had been more representative in character and quality. I fail to understand how the names of Dr. N. S. Hardikar of the Hindusthani Seva Dal and Mr. S. K. Mukerji, late Director of Physical Education to the Bombay University, could have been omitted from this Committee of the Board. It will, however, by the fruits of their labours the Board will be judged. So we should give them a chance to prove their mettle.

BOARD'S POWERS.

The powers and duties of the Board will be regulated as follows:

The Board shall advise on all matters pertaining to the physical education of school-going children as well as others;

The Educational Department shall consult the Board on all matters relating to the general policy to be followed in the development and administration of physical education in the province;

The Board shall also advise Government in regard to the acquisition of play-grounds and playing fields for gymnasia as well as for schools;

The members of the Board shall be entitled to inspect physical education work in Government as well as aided institutions and to give such advice to the authorities concerned as they deem necessary;

The Board shall frame courses of physical education for the different training institutions and also for the primary and secondary school pupils in the province;

The Board shall be consulted in regard to the appointments to the teaching staff for training teachers in physical education, and their advice taken in framing the Annual Budget for physical education.

CHAIRMAN AS EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Chairman of the Board shall be the Executive and Administrative Officer of the Board so far as educative propaganda described in the report of the Committee is concerned and he shall be helped by an efficient staff to enable him to discharge his duties. The Chairman shall be guided by the Board.

The Government has made necessary provisions for the current year in their budget, so that the Board can start with their work immediately. The question of location of the office of the Board is under the consideration of Government. In the meanwhile the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Board to some responsible officer of the Educational Department pending the appointment of the Principal of the Training Institute for Physical Education. I have no doubt the Board will take every precaution and care to see that the best qualified men are engaged on the staff of the Institute, and the work of the department is placed on a sound and systematic basis.

PREMIER'S APPEAL

Of course, the above scheme will touch only the fringe of the problem. By introducing compulsory physical training in the primary and secondary schools and by training a few instructors to train and guide the school-children, the problem of physical fitness of the people as a whole will not be solved. The other day the Premier made a public appeal for donations for starting an Academy for Physical Education in this Presidency. Such an institution is urgently needed and I hope it will not take long to materialise. It exists in other provinces and is doing excellent work. Bombay which claims to be the first City in India, is still lagging behind. She should see to the early removal of this blot on her fair name.

U. P. AND BEHAR'S EXAMPLE.

Even after the introduction of compulsory physical training in the Schools and Colleges the vast mass of the population will remain untouched. Steps will have to be taken to improve their health and physical fitness. Europe and America and even Japan have been making great efforts in this direction. They have been spending millions for making their peoples stronger and healthier. It is true that they have been doing so not so much with pious intentions as in preparation for future wars—and was of aggression at that. India has no such wars to prepare for. But she must be ready to defend herself in case of attack. We are now under the protection of a British Army of occupation. We are taunted by our masters every now and then that we are not fit to defend ourselves. Consequently the British Army should remain in this country for ever. This is a most humiliating position and we must strain every nerve to remove this stigma. Now that we have Congress Ministries in seven of the eleven provinces of India, it is our duty to see that ways and means are found for giving military training to our youths. The United Provinces and Behar have already given the lead. Bombay and other provinces should follow up soon.

MALAVIYA ON GLIDING.

In this connection I have received an interesting pamphlet from Pandit Krishna Kant Malaviya, M. L. A. (Central). After reviewing the world conditions, he makes a strong plea for getting our country ready for 1939-40. "Let us get ready for 1940" he says. "This year will decide whether we remain slaves or become equal partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations, become slaves to some other power or even become free. England also has to face these questions and choose between having from us Co-operation or Non-Co-operation. Both England and India have to answer and decide all this. I feel that we can regain our freedom or become equal partners in the Commonwealth of Nations by 1944 if we only have the capacity and the will to do so."

"POOR MAN'S SPORT".

"I want our youths to be made fit, air-minded and sea-minded", he continues. "I cannot suggest off-hand what should be done to train our young men for the sea, but I have been interested in flying in my own way and have been consulting those who can speak about this with some knowledge and authority. I hope and trust that the leaders of thought in the country will consider the proposal for gliding and go in for it at once without any more delay. We can have gliders and we can have two-engined

(Continued On Page 30)

ART AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRRY

(Continued From Page 31)

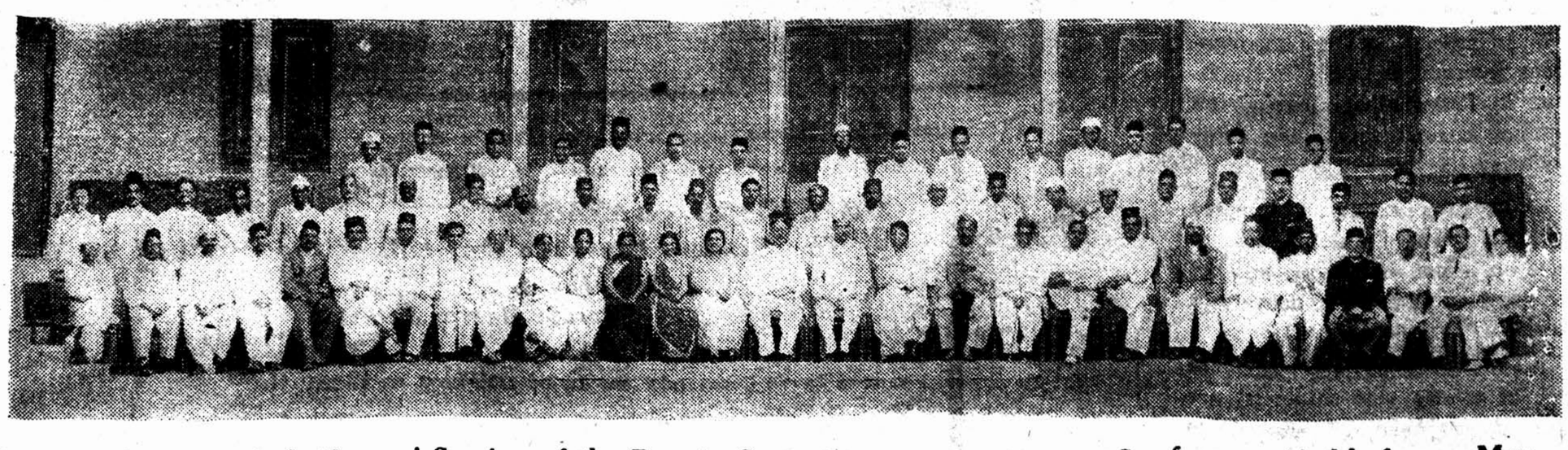
domain of art under the garb of modernism.

National Academy Of Commercial And Fine Art

The opening ceremony of the exhibition organised by the National Academy of Commercial and Fine Art was recently performed by Mr. Brelvi. The academy which is one of the art-institutions of its type reflects efficiency of the training imparted by the Art-School of Bombay and its capacity to produce artists who can independently run their own schools.

Mr. Brelvi during the course of his speech paid eloquent tribute to the services rendered by the Art-School of which he said not only Bombay but the whole country should justly feel proud. His appeal to true art-lovers to give support and encouragement to the school it needed and Rao Bahadur Mhatre's opinion that care should be taken that the school is not interfered with in any way—expressed in his speech delivered at the Maharashtra Literary Conference—will surely be appreciated by everyone having genuine—interest in art.

There can be no two opinions about the remedy suggested by Mr. Brelvi to prevent art-education from getting stereotyped. Growth of art depends upon freedom to artist to evolve his own method of teaching and to his pupil to develop his individuality. Small art institutions organised by capable artists in different localities and towns can come nearer to this ideal.



Delegates to the ninth Navsari Session of the Baroda State Secondary Teachers Conference held from May 1st to 4th under the presidentship of Prof. A. K. Trivedi of Baroda College (seated in the centre)

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

The competition this time will appeal to young as well as old, as everyone who takes a little care in solving it, will stand a fair chance of getting a share in the prize.

The illustrations marked A, B, C,..... are well defined silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... you are to find out the parts belonging to the respective silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object from illustration number "L" is cut out and reproduced in another position in No. "16." The white dotted lines in "L" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. 16. Thus No. 16 is entered against "L" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send us as many entries as you like with Annas eight per coupon before 1st June, 1938, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

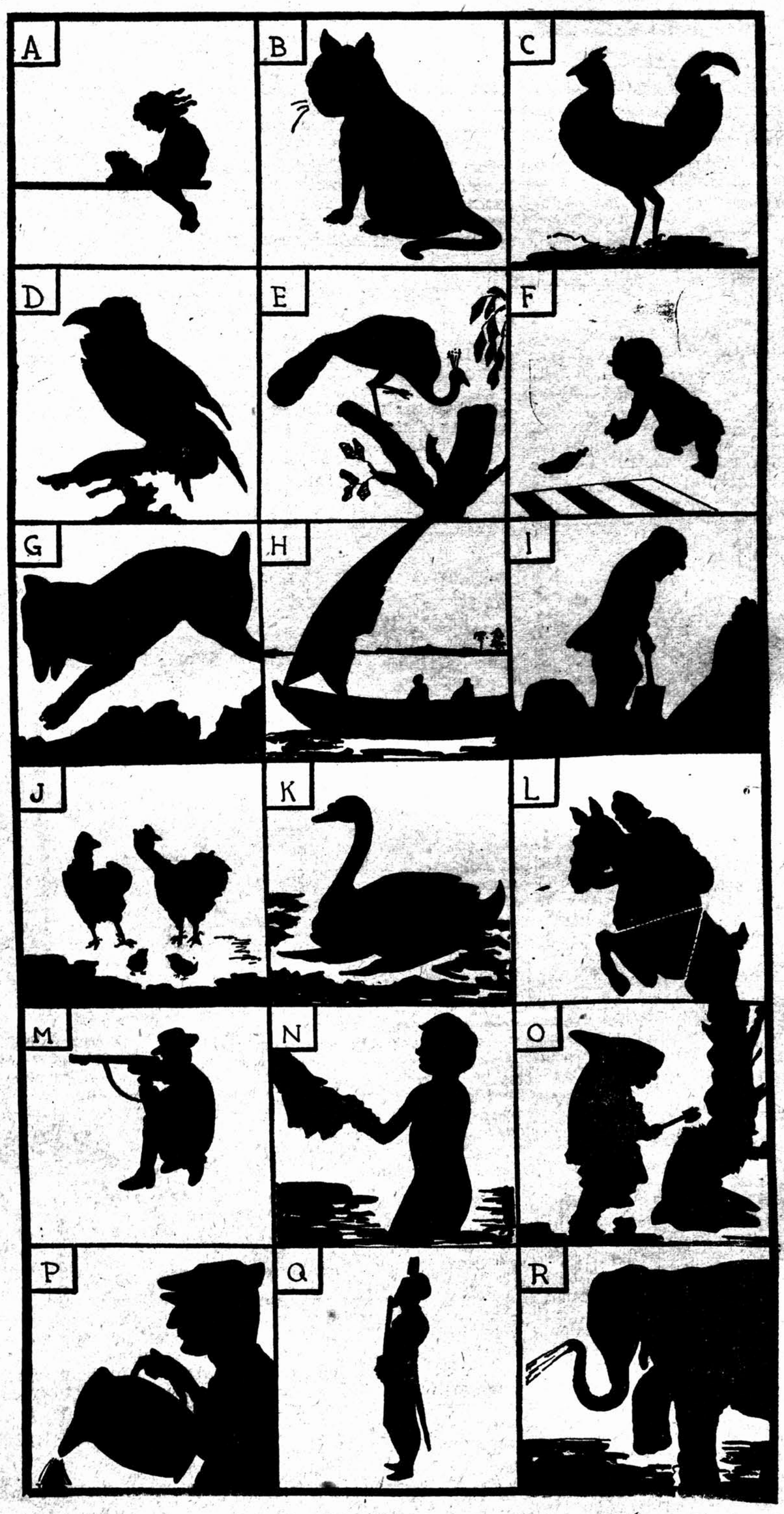
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 1st June, 1938, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case, any entrance fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account.



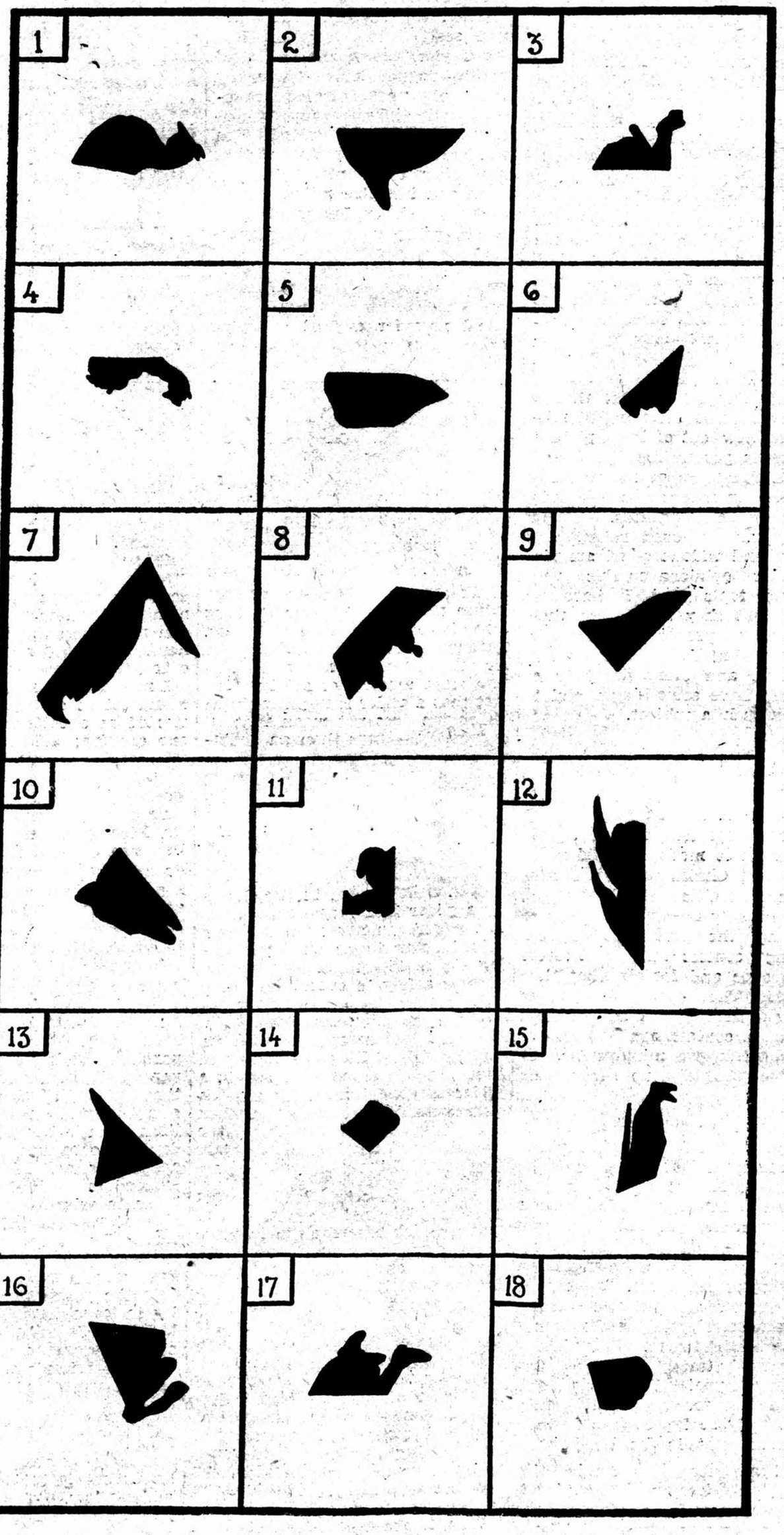
Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G. P. O. BOMBAY

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY

1st June, 1938.

(Extra Coupons See Page 41.)

No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition.

15/5

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : x x x x ?

By N. J.

When Juliet asked Romeo to "Kiss me as long as but a kiss may live," Shakespeare wisely left the osculatory duration to be decided by the parties themselves.

But how long can a kiss last? Lovers who pledge their troth with their lips may find eternity transfixed in that particular moment. But if one measures the labial operation with a stop-watch, what will be the reading?

* * *

A Marathon Performance

Rather a ticklish problem—isn't it? And, also one, too, individual and intimate to be decided impersonally.

But that was the issue which a Police Court in Dorchester was called upon to solve some days ago. And no wonder, the magistrate was too puzzled to pronounce the verdict in spite of the

Rao Saheb Wagle, Superintendent of Police who has retired from City Police force.

help offered by the learned members of the bar. You have probably read the news. The story will, however, bear a repetition here.

The girl Miss Winifred May Strickland, aged 20, of Frampton, declared that the bus driver, Arthur Sprake, of the same village, kissed her continuously for five minutes against her will, while she was returning from Dorchester in the defendant's bus.

Mr. P. H. Morton, Sprake's solicitor, declared: "It beats the movies," adding, "I doubt, if it is possible to kiss anyone for five minutes."

The clerk (Mr. R. F. Andrews): "Oh, I do not know, Mr. Morton."

Mr. Morton: "The learned clerk has had more experience than I have."

Sprake denied kissing the girl or, putting his arms around her. His solicitor addressing the court observed: "Saying Sprake kissed her for five minutes continuously verges on the incredible, especially when there was another person present in the bus."

The court decided that an assault by kissing was proved, though it discreetly refused to express any opinion upon the duration of the kiss concerned. I am glad to say, however, that the young man was released under the Probation of Offenders Act, and is thus now the worse for his marathon performance.

* * *

Keen Controversy

So the question yet remains to be answered—How long can a kiss last? Can it last five minutes, as alleged by Miss Strickland? Or is it a gross exaggeration, especially considering that the lady was not a willing partner in the episode? A regular controversy has started over this very interesting problem, and the latest retraction by Miss Strickland of her court statement has made the situation more intriguing still. It now appears that Sprake's was not a non-stop performance at all and the kisses concerned were given—or taken!—only by instalments!

Which rules out his claims to the title altogether. But though the parties who set the ball rolling, are now out of the picture, the fun is yet waxing fast and furious. Amateurs and professionals, beginners and grey-beards, professors and pundits, callow youths and seasoned roues, bachelors and widowers—all are airing their opinions on this very piquant topic and I have no doubt that they are basing their opinions on proper experiments of their own! After all every son of Adam, and every daughter of Eve can have something useful to say on such a subject.

* * *

A Kissing Contest

In view of the many conflicting opinions expressed, a very topical suggestion is made by Alderman J. Harvey, Chairman of the Education Committee of Weymouth, that the only authoritative way of deciding the issue is to hold a Kissing contest and "let lovers prove once and for all what they can do." The good alderman is even prepared to act as a judge, if such a contest can be arranged. "I think five minutes is impossible, but I'm no expert," he added.

I heartily endorse the idea, though I do not subscribe to the latter remark. But why confine the contest to lovers? By all means, let the contestants select their own partners, but the proposed limitation really goes too far, unless it is to be a competition strictly for amateurs. Erotic persons are also erratic, and intensity and not extensity is what counts with them. Most lovers, moreover (save of the Casanova type!) are shy and sensitive souls, and they can hardly be expected to do their amorous rites in the limelight.....

No! no shamateurism in this line, Mr. Alderman Harvey. Let it be an open and free challenge to all who care to come and Kiss.

* * *

Not Novel

The idea may appear outrageous to some of my readers, but really it is not as original as it sounds. For in the United States, the Paradise of the Record-Breakers, kissing contests are a regular feature of many carnivals, where all the beaus and belles of the town are invited to let it go with their lips. There was even an All-American Non-Stop Kissing Marathon which was won by a couple from New York.

And what of Hollywood, where kisses fall as thick as autumn leaves in Vallambrosa? You, my dear friend, who have sat enraptured (and even temporarily forgotten the bugs in your nine-anna seat!) while watching Robert Taylor kissing his celluloid Camille—do you know how many hours of concentrated practice and how many thousands of feet of wasted film have gone to the making of that culminating close-up?

Can you kiss five minutes non-stop? Even Baby LeRoy will call you dotty if you ask such a question way down Hollywood.

* * *

A Red Signal

And now for a final warning for an aspiring Romeo or a budding Juliet who might have chanced to peruse those paragraphs, and is tempted to try his or her own prowess.

May-be you are confident of doing the trick for five minutes or even longer. But in the name of Cupid, restrain yourself when you next meet your light-o'-life.

* * *

A friend of mine once came across a girl. He Fell in love with her. And one day he kissed her. Kissed her, however, not wisely but too well ..... and was turned down abruptly in consequence! Turned down without a hope.

The reason? Because my friend lamented, she said "I seemed to have had plenty of experience. Otherwise, how could I kiss her so well and so long?"

Sports Jottings

(Continued From Page 27)

mono-spars with the Link system, making traing of flying as safe as it can be. Gliding is the poor man's sport. Gliding is to the future air-man what the training ship is to the naval cadet. Through it one can develop the air sense at small cost and with maximum amount of safety. The fact that a gilder is not fitted with an engine does not mean that it is more dangerous than an engined plane. On the contrary, a fatal crash with a glider is a rarity.

EASILY LEARNT WITHOUT DANGER.

Even children can be taught to fly a glider in a very short time. The glider can never run into a spin, its slow flying speed in landing (10 to 15 miles an hour) ensures safety in operation, it can loop the loop with ease and is entirely immune from the chief dangers of aeroplane flights, namely, fire, stalling of engine and high landing speed. A fall in a glider is little more than a parachute descent and even when there is a bad landing, the machine and not the pilot bears the brunt of the crash.

It has been scientifically proved that the thermal conditions in India, which are requisite for good gliding, are the best in the world, and if we only take to gliding India could become the greatest centre in the world. In Germany, France, Italy and Soviet Russia the value of gliding has been fully recognised and gliding clubs, subsidized by the State, have become the order of the day. In Germany alone there are more than 300 gliding clubs. As a matter of fact gliding is taught to young children, both boys and girls, on the Continent, where machines can be purchased from £20 (Rs. 260) to £100 (about Rs. 1,500). Most of the Villages in Germany have their own gliding clubs and the training is free.

SOVIET'S ACHIEVEMENT.

Gliding has now become an art of national importance and utility with all the nations on the Continent. The Soviet Government, which, adopted systematic measures to instil "air-sense" in the Russian peasanty has during its Five-Year Plan trained 30,000 gliding pilots and some 20,000 are still under training. Even the British Government is granting a subsidy of £5,000 to gliding in England.

Gliding can be learnt in four months' time and the best soaring does not require more than six months' training. A good glider can remain in the air for over 24 hours, cover 300 miles and rise to over 9,000 feet.

I may as well add here that the manufacture of gliders can be started as a cottage industry in our country; artisans and craftsmen can take up the work. The entire cost of a well equipped workshop, devoid of superstructure, does not cost more than Rs. 5,000 and every district in the Province can have a workshop of its own which would manufacture a good number of gliders for the us of our young men.

EVEN A BRITISHER SUPPORTS.

Lord Sempill, the representative of the British Air Ministry, who visited India in 1934, urged Young India to take to gliding as a preparatory training to more advanced flight. He suggested that that Indian Universities should establish motorless flying sections for the benefit of the students who cannot afford to go for aeroplanes, and he also recommended to the Government of India to subsidise gliding, but all this, as was natural, fell on deaf ears. I now beg our Universities and the Congress Ministries in the Provinces to come forward and help the young men of our country to learn flying. According to the New Constitution the Provincial Government are free to allocate what funds they like for the encouragement of aviation."

LET US ADOPT IT.

The whole thing is so easy, but let us not forget that gliders and glider-pilots, both in Germany and Italy, form a large wing of the national defence and while therefore providing adventure and sport for our young men we will also be creating a national defence for our country.

I make no apology for quoting so extensively from Krishna Kant Malaviya's pamphlet. He has put the whole case for taking up gliding in India very nicely. It is for our young men to turn their attention to this branch of sport which will also help their country in the hour of her need. If they take it up, I feel confident the Congress Governments will not be lacking in their sympathy and support.

ART AND THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

EXHIBITION OF DESIGNS NEEDED MORE PUBLICITY—GLASGOW EXHIBITION — ANCIENT DECORATIVE DESIGNS OF INDIA—MAHARASHTRA LITERARY CONFERENCE—ART AND LITERATURE ON TERMS OF EQUALITY—ART IN THE GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE — ERUPTION OF ART-EMOTION ONCE A YEAR ONLY — ART-SCHOOL, PRIDE OF BOMBAY.

(By D. G. VYAS)

The second exhibition of designs for machine printing organised by the Department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay should be regarded as a welcome activity calculated to encourage a very important and popular branch of art, but scantiness of publicity given to it should be regretted. An exhibition like it should, always, be utilised as an opportunity to stimulate public interest in industrial art by advertisement on a wider scale.

Apathy of industry towards art is responsible for inability of artists specialised in industrial art to secure employment. Bombay Presidency being a stronghold of textile industry local artists should, as far as possible, be given preference to others by industry and University whenever exhibitions of designs are held.

The outlook of the University not being artistic an apprehension should naturally be entertained that the artistic value of design is not subordinated to scientific process. It is said that due prominence was given to originality, artistic merit and practicability of designs, but it should be pertinently inquired whether any prominence was given to the artists on the Committee since the names of judges are not published.

Design whether printed or woven is the source of artistic distinction and splendour of fabric. Everyone who uses printed fabric has some degree of appreciation, but in spite of it popular interest in designs requires to be exalted. A movement with this object in view should begin with artistically organised and widely advertised peripatetic or independent exhibitions in different towns from time to time. In Bombay also an exhibition of designs should be organised in collaboration with the Art-School, University and the Millowners' Association at least once a year

Embroideries Of the Baroda State

Display of traditional designs of embroideries executed by women of the Baroda State at the Glasgow Exhibition will be appreciated by every art-lover. Endeavour of the Baroda State is worthy of emulation by other states and provinces of India, but the necessity of such displays of indigenous art in the soil of its origin should not be overlooked.

Some designs of the ancient decorative sculptures and paintings and borders of loose-leaf books, manuscripts and their wooden boards are original and gorgeous but are regarded as archaeological curiosities. Decorative sense of India has been exuberantly and elegantly expressed in them. These traditional designs should, in reality, form the basis of evolution of modern designs. Efforts to explore possibilities of adapting them to hand or machine printing of fabrics should therefore be made by artists and art-lovers.

Besides decorative designs of archaeological interest there are several designs in use in hand-printing of fabric. They are in possession of a few guilds of printers which are still in existence in some parts of the Bombay Presidency. The industry which these guilds represent deserves special attention of the State as a very useful handicraft.

Handicrafts In Europe

The announcement of the International Exhibition of handicrafts to be held in Berlin from 28th May to 26th June signifies that interest of Europe in handicrafts has not faded even in the age of supremacy of machinery over industry. Handicrafts have survived the destructive forces released by machinery in countries other than India—probably because of their intrinsic artistic values. Handicrafts of India, if properly, organised will be a great asset to industrial regeneration of India.

Art In The Maharashtra Literary Conference

An art-section was inaugurated by the Maharashtra Literary Conference during Easter holidays. Mr. Satavdekar rightly emphasised that art takes precedence over art of writing so far as the beginning of education is concerned. Closer contact between literature and art will be conducive to mutual benefit. Co-ordination of the efforts of artists and scholars for a common purpose is invaluable to the movement for cultural regeneration of India, but art and literature should meet on terms of equality. Domination of art by literature will have a detrimental effect upon progress of art. Literature can render better services to art as its friend and not as foster-mother.

Co-operation with art of painting in relation to illustrative and decorative aspects of literature has been defined by the conference as its scope of activities in the sphere of art Beginning like it on a smaller scale, if successful, should be a prelude to further enterprise. The maiden attempt to conduct the art-section showed maturity of a few years' progress.

Gujarati Literary Conference And Art

Gujarati literary conference has too many irons in the fire. Art which is one of them appears to be a department, if not, a branch of literature. An attempt to make art subservient to literature will deprive the artist of his dignity and art of its vitality. The policy of the conference towards art requires to be defined in a root and branch manner. Elucidation of the type and extent of art which the conference means to patronise will facilitate the task of the conference and will stimulate the progress of art as well.

Suppression of the individuality of art by literature will prove hostile to its growth, not only that but practicability of art will probably evaporate in the mist of doctrinarianism just as the dramatic art is being reduced to the level of literary activities.

Eruption Of Art-Emotion

The trend of literature is to theorise about everything that happens to come within its approach. Art-Section of a literary conference should be no occasion to philosophise about principles and theories of art at a greater length but should give prominence to discussion of artistic potentialities, position, progress, trends and traditions of art and condition of artists of the province concerned, especially when eruption of art-emotion occurs only once a year in literary conferences.

Art-Scholars Or Artists?

In spite of its multifarious activities the Gujarati literary conference has succeeded in creating interest of scholars in art to some extent as can be inferred from the galaxy of art scholars, named by Mr. Raval in his presidential speech delivered at Karachi during last Christmas. When he has not made any reference to other artists of Gujarat with the exception of one, it should be consistently pointed out that the achievements of the young generation of Gujarati artists that has sprung from the Art-school of Bombay are hardly unknown to the art-loving public.

Maharashtra Literary Conference has set a new and commendable fashion by including art as a subject for discussion in which several artists participated. Art-scholars, however learned they may be, are not artists. Predominance of artists in art-sections of literary conferences needs no emphasis. The principle of reserving the posts of office-bearers of Art-sections for artists only should be reasonably insisted upon. As a matter of fact organisation of exhibitions and management of other affairs connected with art-sections should be left entirely to artists. Art should not be considered by literature either as a side-show or as a means of delectation of scholars.

Plight Of Artists

Mr. Raval and Rao Bahadur Mhatre speaking from the platforms of the literary conferences deplored lack of appreciation of art by people and the plight of artists respectively in their provinces. It is significant to note that both these artists made no mention of the question of opening new art-schools as a remedy to popularies art-education.

Rao Bahadur Mhatre's suggestion to guard Indian art against encroachment by Western "isms" should receive favourable attention of all artists. In view of the trends of modernising literature and art special precaution should be taken that no exotic influences are foisted in the

(Continued On Page 27.)

Ustad Sakhawat Hussain Khan, sarodist and leader of Menaka ballet. He is professor of Morris College of Music, Lucknow.

Indian orchestra which accompanied 'Menaka' ballet in European Tour.

About Studios And Stars

Who Is Charlie McCarthy?

Insured For 5,000 Dollars, Receives Fan Mail By Cartloads—He Is A Wooden Dummy!

Here is the story of a ventriloquist and his dummy —Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy.

Bergen was born in Chicago, the son of Swedish parents. When he was four years old, his parents took him to Sweden, where he learned the language of their home land. Thus "Charlie McCarthy" was to find himself, years later, a linguist who could speak Swedish as well as English.

Despite that gift, Charlie stoutly denies any trace of Scandanavian ancestry.

"He's Swedish," he'll say of Bergen. "I'm not, I just speak it."

VENTRILOQUIST BY CHANCE!

Bergen says that he "just stumbled" onto ventriloquism. When he was a youngster of about 13 he discovered he had a voice with which he could do strange tricks. He experimented by calling to school mates. They'd look in other directions, trying to discover the origin of the voice.

His mother was his next subject for experimentation. He called to her in the voice of an old man and she went to the door to see what the quavery-voiced gentleman wanted. It was all quite confusing to her and very delighting to Bergen. He knew, at last, that he possessed a ventriloquial voice and he set to make the most of it.

Ventriloquism, Bergen says, isn't a thing that can be taught. It's a product of voice construction. You have it or you do not. Most people do not. Bergen did and he developed his own talents.

BIRTH OF CHARLIE.

Every ventriloquist has to have a dummy partner. Bergen's first, during his high school days, was a little negro dummy. They didn't hit it off very well and parted company after a few weeks.

Even then Bergen was thinking of Charlie McCarthy. He got the idea for the character from an Irish newsboy who had a stand near his school. The boy's name was Charlie. The name of the wood carver who created the dummy's head from Bergen's sketches and explicit direction was Mack. Bergen gave it an Irish twist and called his dummy Charlie McCarthy.

He paid 35 dollars for Charlie's head and made the body himself. He has since spent hundreds of dollars trying to get duplicate heads to serve as doubles—and since the movies, stand-ins—but has never been satisfied. He still works with the original Charlie McCarthy and will as long as the impish little dummy's red thatched head withstands the ravages of time and termites.

PRAISED BY NOEL COWARD.

After Bergen graduated from Northwestern he and Charlie toured in vaudeville for eleven years. They graduated from the small circuits into the two a day but were never thought of as anything more than a good act.

It took the death of vaudeville and what a less resourceful team might have considered the knell of its career to lift them into the sensational class.

This led to an engagement for one of Elsa Maxwell's parties. Noel Coward was one of the guests. He praised Bergen's brilliant dialogue, was unstinted in his approval of Charlie McCarthy's delivery. An agent for the Rudy Valee programme was also present. The result was a booking for the December 17, 1936 Valee programme and with it went immediate radio success.

From the air lanes it was a natural step to Hollywood and the films. Bergen and McCarthy had done a motion picture short as early as the first days of sound films without creating any great furore. But with their truly sensational radio success they became a "natural" for the screen and every producer in the picture capital began bidding for their services.

"CHARLIE MCCARTHY" and the man who made him.

Their current roles in "The Goldwyn Follies", a production which rates as one of the most pretentious of the 1937 season, is their first in a feature film but contracts have already been signed and sealed for other starring vehicles.

The Bergen-McCarthy fan mail is phenomenal to-day. It is delivered by the truckload and comes from people in all walks of life. Sixty per cent. of it is for Charlie McCarthy but Bergen isn't jealous. He signs the autograph requests with his own and Charlie McCarthy's signature but has given Charlie his own stationery for answering his individual fan mail. This stationery bears Charlie's silhouette and his name.

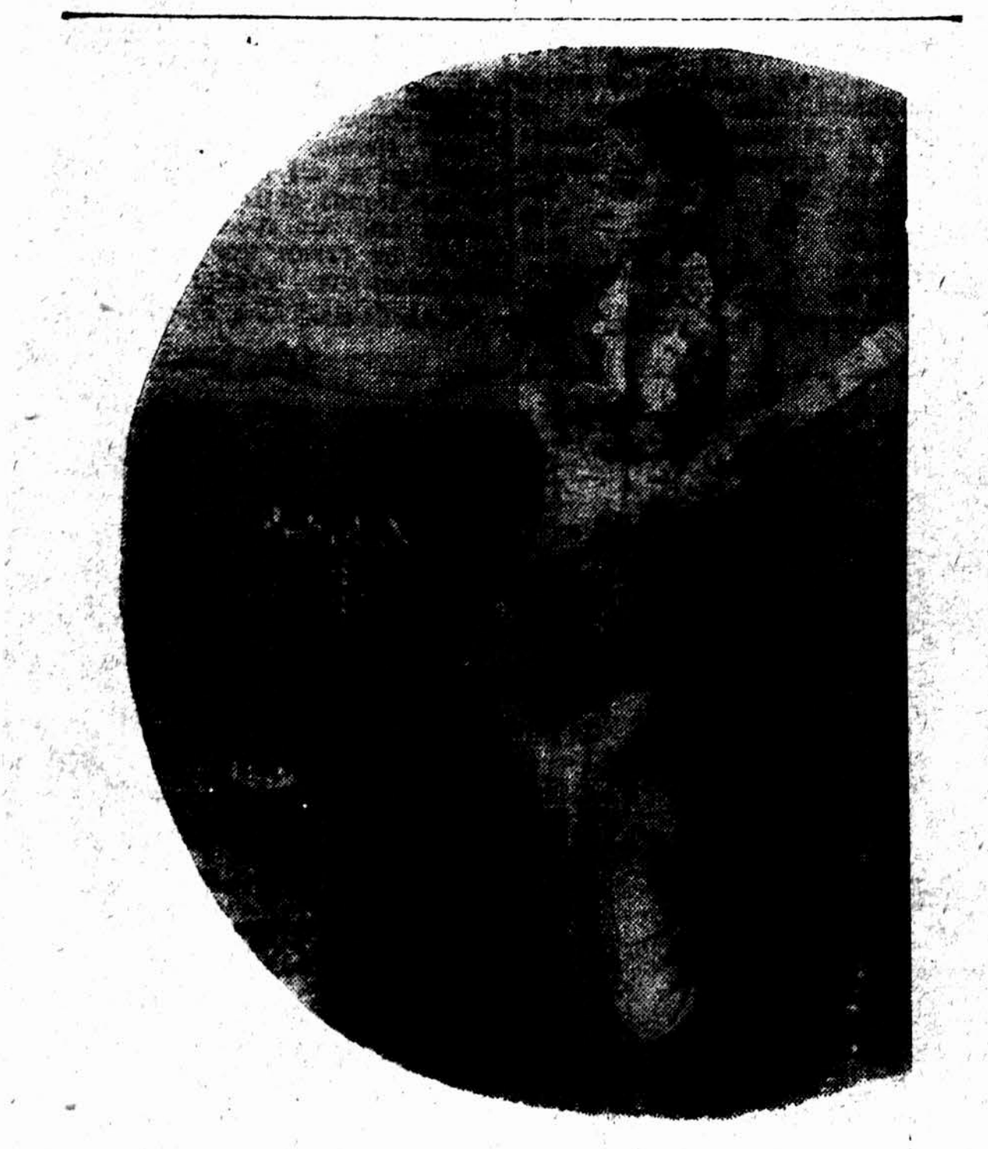
CHARLIE LIKES THE GALS!

Dummy though he is, Charlie McCarthy is one of the best protected individuals in America. Bergen has him insured for 5,000 dollars against fire and theft. He has patented his name, copyrighted his likeness. And recently he organized a Charlie McCarthy Corporation.

He has also provided for Charlie in his will, to the extent of a 10,000 dollars bequest. This sum will go to the Actors' Fund of America, through Charlie. A provision in the will specifies that Charlie shall be kept in good repair and be used as much as possible in perpetuating the art of ventriloquism.

As for Charlie McCarthy, the opportunity of taking root in Hollywood satisfies him from the crown of his custom tailored silk hat to the soles of his made-to-measure shoes.

"Since I've played my first love scenes with Vera Zorina and have worked with Andrea Leeds in 'The Goldwyn Follies,'" he says, "I never want to leave Hollywood. The girls here are so beautiful.



One of the child-artistes, who [illegible] 'Dhruv,' Prabha Pictures' maiden production, await ing release.

Warner's Indian Manager Sails For Europe

Mr. A. A. Walter, the General Manager for India, Burma and Ceylon for Warner Bros., has left on a flying visit to Europe. Mr. Walter will be in consultation with Warner's Studio executives in Britain and there is a probability that arrangements will be made for early releases in India of Warner's British-made pictures. The major Hollywood companies have decided to make a certain number of pictures for the international markets in England. Warners being among them, and Mr. Walter proposes to pick out the best among them for the Indian market.

OPEN AIR THEATRE FOR LAHORE

Professor's Scheme Receives Public Support

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Prof. G. D. Sondhi has a scheme to establish an open-air theatre. The scheme is being enthusiastically supported by a large number of prominent citizens of Lahore.

The main idea underlying the scheme is to take one of the unused hills in the Lawrence Gardens, if the authorities allow it, and scoop it from inside into semi-circular seats, rising one above the other. In front of the seats will be a platform to be used as a stage and at the back of the platform, a wall to prevent the voices of the players from being lost.

The theatre would be modelled on the ancient theatres of Greece, Italy and the modern open-air Bowl at Hollywood.

CULTURAL AIM

The scheme is not meant for mere amusement; it has a definite cultural aim. The promoters realise that the highest form of re creation is provided by self-activity and therefore, the performances dramatic, musical or poetic, will be provided by amateurs, as far as possible.

That the idea has a very wide appeal can be gathered from some of the opinions given below.

The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lahore, interviewed, said, "I hear that there is a movement afoot to start an open-air theatre in Lahore. I hope that it will, before long, become a fact and that the inhabitants of Lahore will shortly be able to enjoy plays rendered 'sub jove'.

Mr. Mir Maqbool, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary to the Punjab Government said that without expressing any opinion, at this stage, about the most suitable site for it he was a keen supporter of the proposal to have an open-air theatre in Lahore.

Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass said that he was confident that the scheme of an open-air theatre would help materially in drawing the attention of the public to drama and music. The scheme was an attractive one and he welcomed it very much.

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Dean of University Instructions, Punjab, said that the open-air theatre was a very welcome idea.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

Mr. K. L. Rallia Ram said that the idea of establishing an open-air theatre in Lahore was a most wonderful idea. An open-air theatre if established in Lahore, would be the first of its kind in India and it would be another feather in the cap of Lahore.

Mrs. Krishna Rao, wife of the Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, said that no higher service to the cause of Indian culture could be thought of than the revival of the art of drama and music and the development of public appreciation of these. The scheme of an open-air theatre would provide this culture and this training.

GEORGE GERSHWIN'S LAST SONG FOR "GOLDWYN FOLLIES."

"Love Walked in" one of George Gershwin's last songs, written for his score for Samuel Goldwyn's "The Goldwyn Follies" will be sung by Kenny Baker, who is one of the featured players in this picture.

Around Theatre & Film Land

INDIAN FILM BEATS WORLD RECORDS!

"Tukaram" Scores A Century This Week

"Tukaram", Prabhat's famous film, which took Bombay by storm when it was first released about two years ago is still running at Bharat Mata Talkies, Parel. This week it celebrates the hundredth week of its total unbroken run in Bombay. At Central it ran for about 60 weeks and at Bharat Laxmi alone it has been continuously running for the last 25 weeks.

This record, it is believed, has never been equalled in the world.

MENAKA BALLET AT CAPITOL

Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey,) the well-known Indian danceuse, who recently returned from a triumphant tour of Europe will be giving a series of performances at the Capitol Theatre on 18th, 19th and 20th May.

Along with her will appear her company of dancers and musicians who accompanied her on her European tour and appeared with her at the Berlin Dance Olympiad where Menka was awarded the first prize for ballet dancing.

THERE GOES ANOTHER

Shirley Temple's "one-take" record was marred recently when, during shooting of scene for "Little Miss Broadway," she suddenly stopped the action and reached a finger inside her mouth.

"What's wrong?" asked Director Irving Cummings in some alarm.

"Nothing much," she answered. "I've just lost another tooth."

It was one of her mild teeth, which Shirley, now nine years old, is shedding regularly these days.

"CONQUEST OF THE AIR"

"Conquest of the Air" the London Films great documentary drama of the history of aviation, is at last completed and one of Mr. Korda's first tasks of his return from America was the supervision of the final editing of this picture.

The picture starts with the study of the flight of birds and a summary of the early attempts at human flight to be found in legend and mythology. From this it passes through all the phases of man's achievement and finishes with an amazing prophetic reconstruction of the possibilities of flight in the future, based on the present day study of the stratosphere. The latter sequences show the vast metropolitan airport of the future sending out stratosphere liners to all parts of the world and follows the flight of one air-liner, which covers the distance between London and New York in less than two hours.

Although "Conquest of the Air" may be termed a documentary film, it has a strong dramatic interest as the many historical episodes connected with the invention of mechanical flight have been re-enacted by a large and brilliant cast of players. For instance, Laurence Olivier plays the part of Lunardi, one of the early baloonists, and Margaretta Scott is seen as Isobella d'est in the sequences dealing with Leonardo da Vinci!

PAUL MUNI

whose masterpiece "The Life of Emile Zola" is revived this week at Palace.

AIR THRILLS IN NEW PICTURES TO BE AUTHENTIC

All thrills will be real thrills as far as the aviation work in Paramount's "Men With Wings" is concerned.

Airplanes with veteran stunt pilots at the controls will be featured in the technicolour epic being produced and directed by William A. Wellman. More than twenty of these airplanes, dating from the first flight of the Wright brothers until the present time, will be seen in the cavalcade of the air

Wellman himself former World War flier, made this announcement to-day as more than one hundred craftsmen worked to create and re-create the ships needed for sequences covering 35 years of aviation progress.

"Any thrills which will be shown on the screen will be real," Wellman declared to-day. "We have had more than one hundred men working for more than three months rebuilding ships we searched all over the world to find."

And no "stock shots" from other aviation pictures will be used.

"That would be impossible," he replies. "We are making this picture in Technicolour, and it is the first coloured air picture ever made. Naturally, we can't use any black and white film, old or new, in it."

Wellman is using 25 pilots in "Men With Wings." Together they have more than 1,00,000 hours of flying time, most of it in stunt work in motion picture productions. All are members of the Association of Motion Picture Pilots. Several worked with him when he made "Wings," with Clara Bow, Richard Arlen and Charles (Buddy) Rogers ten years ago.

This time, the headliners in the cast will be Fred MacMurray, Ray Milland and Louise Campbell.

WARNER BAXTER TO STAR IN "I'LL GIVE A MILLION."

Warner Baxter, currently before the cameras in the stellar lead of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Kidnapped" next will be starred in "I'll Give a Million" at 20th Century-Fox studios. Others assigned to the cast so far are John Carradine, Peter Lorre, J. Edward Bromberg, Fritz Feld and Sig. Rumann.

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

Dispassionate Film Record Of Hitler's Regime

The news reel known as "The March of Time" showed to the press its long-awaited film "Inside Nazi Germany, 1938." Most issues of this screen newspaper contain several items, but this one is given up entirely to the one reel dealing with Germany, writes a correspondent in "Manchester Guardian."

As far as the pictures go it is a dispassionate record. There are no scenes of privation, persecution or punishment. They would not have been safe to take. The nearest the camera comes to outspoken criticism is in giving pictures of the specially painted yellow benches which are the only seats Jews may use in the parks. But there is no mistaking the tone of the commentary. The film opens with short views of an ostensibly cheerful and prosperous Berlin. There is, says the commentator, "no apparent resentment against a Government whose campaign of suppression and regimentation has shocked the world's democracies." Something of this regimentation is shown—the drilling of boys and girls "taught to die for their Fatherland from the moment they are born," the censorship of news, the power of the propaganda machine, and the activities of armament factories

UNCOMPROMISING OUTLOOK.

After showing Berlin, "Hitler's Show Window," the commentator observes that "only those behind the scenes know." We are not, of course, taken behind those scenes. There is no suggestion of house visits or Gestapo methods or compulsory "spontaneous" demonstrations, and there are no scenes of concentration camps. The reel makes no pretence of finding Nazi Germany anything but dangerous to the peace of the world, but it is scrupulously unsensational. It points out that Hitler has given work and food to millions previously unemployed. It reminds us that the German working man is unable to strike or even to ask for a rise in wages. But it restrains itself from dwelling on meatless days or the lemon for substitutes for essential raw materials.

More striking, indeed, than the pictures is the outlook expressed in the commentary. This is uncompromising. Sixty-five million people whipped into a nation with one object—expansion"; "the inevitable destiny of the great war machines of the past has been to destroy the peace of the world, its people, and the Governments of their time." The film ends with some account of German propaganda methods in America where already 200,000 American Germans are said to have enrolled under the Swastika. The whole film is impressive, the more so for being outspoken without sounding high-pitched, and at the end of this picture of wide-flung war preparation a new significance is lent to the words with which the reel always closes—"Time Marches On."

"The Rains Came" Bought By 20th Century-Fox

"The Rains Came" Louis Bromfield's best stellar, has been purchased by Darryl F. Zanuck for 20th Century-Fox. Production plans are now being made, and it is expected that the picture will go before the cameras early in the Summer as one of Zanuck's most important offerings for the new season.

AWAY FROM IT ALL.

And now it appears that even the Ritz Brothers have to get away from the Ritz Brothers once in a while. The daffy screen trio have announced that when they complete their current 20th Century-Fox picture, "Kentucky Moonshine," they will go on separate vacations. All and his wife will go to Honolulu. Jim and Harry will head for the East Coast, and keep at least a couple of hundred miles between each other.

A scene from "Master Man," a detective thriller, now running at Super.

"Congress Must Wage Relentless War Against Feudalism & Capitalism"

Sahajanand Saraswati Justifies Separate Organisation Of Peasants

COMILLA: May 14.

"THE KISAN SABHA MUST BE A SEPARATE AND AUTONOMOUS ORGANISATION. IT IS DANGEROUS TO AGREE THAT THE CONGRESS IS A KISAN ORGANISATION, BECAUSE 95 PER CENT. OF ITS MEMBERS ARE KISANS. Such reasoning would lead to the fallacious view that the Congress is a Hindu organisation, because an overwhelming majority of its membership is Hindu. THE CONGRESS NO MORE BELONGS TO THE KISANS THAN THE COUNTRY BELONGS TO THEM BY VIRTUE OF THEIR OVERWHELMING NUMERICAL STRENGTH.

"THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR COUNTRY DOES NOT BECOME THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KISANS, BECAUSE AN OVERWHELMING NUMBER OF CONSTABLES, SOLDIERS, JAIL-WARDERS AND CLERKS ARE RECRUITED FROM AMONG THE KISANS.

"I DO NOT WANT THAT THE CONGRESS SHOULD BE A KISAN ORGANISATION IN NAME ONLY. I WANT IT, IF EVER, TO BE SO IN ITS IDEOLOGY."

In these words SWAMI SAHAJANAND SARASWATI gave expression to the point-of-view of the Kisan workers regarding the position of the ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA vis-a-vis the INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, in the course of his Presidential Address at the Third Session of the All-India Kisan Sabha, held here to-day.

Continuing Swami Sahajanand said:—

I want that in that case it should reflect the class interest of the Kisans and cease to be dominated by those who fatten on the exploitation of the Kisans. I want that as the true organisation of the Kisans, the Congress should wage a relentless war against feudalism and capitalism. But in such a case the Congress will not remain a national organisation because the landlords and capitalists would desert it as soon as it adapts a genuinely anti-feudal and anti-capitalist programme. The Congress cannot be a national organisation and an organisation of the Kisans at one and the same time.

A genuine Kisan organisation should fight for the class interests of the Kisans. And a national organisation like the Congress is incapable of taking up the leadership in such a fight. As a national organisation the Congress has perforce to safeguard the interests of all classes. It is obvious that we cannot fight against British Imperialism and at the same time make alliance with the forces that uphold it.

UNFOUNDED APPREHENSION.

I am certain that if the Kisan movement is conducted on proper lines under proper leadership, the Congress itself will gain in strength as a consequence. To my mind, the apprehension entertained by some that a separate Kisan organisation will weaken the Congress appears to be thoroughly unfounded. An organisation in itself is nothing. The main thing is its leadership. It is the leadership alone that can give an idea of the possibility of the movement. I am convinced that if the tactics of the right wing of the Congress leadership succeed, sooner or later the real fighters for freedom will be completely eliminated from the Kisan Sabha.

To the champions of non-violence, who see violence and class war in the organisation of the Kisans and labourers, I must say a few words. The main point for determination is whether Kisan organisation is necessary for the accomplishment of some objective. All other considerations must be regarded as subsidiary to it. And I have proved conclusive that it is most necessary. Thus if we once conceive that Kisan organisation is a necessity it is irrelevent to argue the point of violence. No one wants violence for its own sake.

It is undoubtedly our duty to minimise violence as far as practicable. But certainly it will be wrong for us to make violence the principal issue and throw into the background the main issue of the organisation of the Kisans.

It is a grievous error to think that the Kisans have been waging war against certain individuals known as landlords. I would, indeed, go further and say that the very notion of class war is largely illusory. In reality, the war is not between two classes. It is the war of people against a system which is, in reality, responsible for the degradation of all. The grouping of certain persons under the banner of the system against the masses of the exploited humanity is no more serious a phenomenon than the grouping of such people of the same village in two different camps.

The Kisans constitute 95 per cent. of the population of India. If they are successfully organised there is every likelihood of the remaining 5 per cent withdrawing their oppositon out of sheer despair

The Russian revolution was more successful than the revolution in France. Yet, there was less bloodshed in Russian revolution than in the French revolution. The reason was that the Russian masses were more conscious and better organised than the masses of France. Considering the present state of awakening among Indian masses, I am led to hope that the revolution in India may eliminate altogether bloodshed and violence from it.

The sight of Red Flag in the Kisan Sabha causes annoyance to many and they protest against it. The arguments advanced by them are as varied as amusing. Some call it foreign and unnational while others view it as a symbol of violence which may confuse the Kisans. I am at a loss to understand these loose arguments. Tri-colour will hold its ground so long as the Kisan Sabha has stressed at its importance on the occasion of national freedom is not over.

It is, therefore, that the Kisan Sabha has stressed at its importance on the occasion of national ceremonies. Besides while emphasising to march under the Red Flag in all the functions of the Kisan Sabha it has never insisted upon, or even hinted at, the removal of the Tri-colour. Due honour and regard can be showed and in fact it is shown to the Tri-colour by the Kisan Sabha. It is quite a different thing that prominence is given to Red Flag in it. But it does not amount to disrespect to or lowering down Tri-colour. Prominence to one does not imply disrespect to the other, just as the prominence given to the bridegroom does not mean any disrespect to others of the marriage party.

Whereas the tricolour is a symbol of nationalism the Red Flag is that of the international solidarity and aspirations of the exploited and oppressed. In this age of internationalism when the fight of the Kisans and Mazdoors has assumed an international character and when they cannot achieve their end without their international solidarity, such a symbol is indispensable.

But what is the meaning of those who call the Red Flag unnational? If by unnational they mean other than national, it is true, for it is international. But if they mean that it is foreign, will they point out foreign in it? The red colour? Hammer? Sickle? If they mean that this flag was not used in India formerly, was the Tricolour so? The number of those who take to hammers and sickles has always been and is even now by far the greater than those who take to 'charka'. If still the Red Flag is considered foreign by those who have unhesitatingly come to use radio, 'phone, motor, train, and thousand and one things of foreign invention and make in their daily life, I admit that I cannot understand their argument. I may also refer in this connection to the Parliamentary system and the Constituent Assembly which are decidedly foreign things and for which those very people, who are so opposed to the Red Flag, are clamouring, and rightly so.

After the formation of Ministries in various provinces, some of the erstwhile opponents of office-acceptance have turned into its admirers. But I do not see any reason to change my views. Examined in the light of their achievements for the Kisans I find nothing distinctive about them. In the circumstances obtaining in the country it would have been wellnigh impossible for any ministry to have denied the Kisans what Congressmen in office have given them.

Even the notorious Czar Alexander III had decreed as late as 1861 "To free the peasants from above lest they free themselves from below."

There is no material difference between the ameliorative measures adopted by the Congress and the non-Congress ministries. At every step the former seems to be more anxious to enter into agreements with the Zamindars and other vested interests

And after all what has happened? If the political prisoners were released any how with a considerable difficulty, the Kisans Mazdoors and their leaders are being prosecuted in various ways: on the one hand if there is some freedom of speech, on the other it has been set at naught on the plea of violence with the threat of Democle's sword of discipline that hangs on the head. It is becoming difficult to differentiate between a friendly criticism and a destructive one.

The Congress Committees are fighting organs of the freedom movement.

The Congress has decided to defeat the scheme of Federation sought to be forced upon us, and in doing so to utilise all the means open to it. It has also declared against the man-power and other resources of India being utilised by British Imperialism for the furtherance of any war. I believe that if such a contingency arises, the whole country shall line behind the Congress. But the real forcres behind the Congress in this case shall be the peasants and workers.

It is not difficult to imagine how far the Kisans and Mazdoors can be persuaded to join the Congress on this issue in an organised manner, when we know to what extent political consciousness has developed in them. But they fully understand their class interests and day to day problems and are ever ready to go to any length for them. If, therefore, we start their struggle on the basis of their problems and demands and link it up with the aforesaid political fight of the Congress, our victory will be easier and speedier to accomplish. But it is necessary to prepare the Kisans for this eventuality from beforehand and this is what the Kisan Sabha has been doing. Herein lies the secret of big rallies, meetings, demonstrations, strikes, etc., of the Kisans. This is the easiest and surest course of bringing about mass-awakening. But unfortunately there are some amongst us who lose their nerves at the very idea of these things.—United Press.

MR. M. A. JINNAH (CENTRE), SNAPPED AS HE ENTERED SIR C. J. HALL TO ADDRESS THE GATHERING AT THE BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION OF PROPHET MOHAMED.

SIND GOVERNOR BACK IN KARACHI.

KARACHI: May 14.

His Excellency the Governor arrived by 'plane from Jodhpur at 10-20 this morning.—A.P.

Mr. Winston Churchill has been the subject of much speculation at Westminster lately. Since his return from Paris when he saw members of the French General Staff, as well as politicians he has not been to the House of Commons

The general impression is that he has been commissioned by the Government to undertake researches and investigations which have an important bearing on national defence.—"Reynold's News."

APPEAL TO MAHATMA

Question Of Prayer Hall For Mahars Stressed

An Appeal was personally handed to Mahatma Gandhi on 12th instant at 9 P. M. at Juhu, by the members of the Depressed India Association. The Mahatma assured the members of the deputation that he will go through the appeal very carefully and keep his promise of 1924.

The appeal has been signed by the President of the Association and runs as follows:—

Revered Mahatmaji.

On behalf of my Association and the Mahars I beg to lay the following petition for your kind and favourable consideration.

You are aware that the Mahars of Bombay are contemplating to build a Prayer Hall near their colony in Bombay since the year 1919 and are requesting the Bombay Municipality to grant them the plot near their colony on nominal rent for building the Prayer-hall. The Mahar Elders made several petitions to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to grant them the plot for the said purpose on nominal rent from 1919. After great persuasion. The City of Bombay Improvement Trust showed the willingness to grant the plot admeasuring about 416 yards (Sq.) near the Mahar colony at Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay in the year 1923 on the nominal Rent of Rs. 240/- per year In the said Colony more than 320 Families reside. The Mahar Elders requested the Improvement Trust to grant them the plot on extremely nominal rent. but their request was not entertained by the Improvement Trust.

The Mahar Elders approached your Honour at the Ashram at Ahmedabad about the middle of June 1924 and put their whole case in regard to the above plot and their difficulties in raising the Funds for the said Prayer-Hall. You had sympathetically heard the deputationists and assured them that if they collect a decent amount among themselves your goodself shall endeavour to beg the further sums for them for this purpose. At their request your good-self wrote a letter to Mr. M. R. Jayaker, M.A., Bar-at-Law on the 13th day of June 1924. I beg your goodself's permission to quote below your goodself's letter to the said Mr. Jayaker.

Dear Mr. Jayaker,

Our friends of the Depressed Classes have turned to me. You probably know Mr. Birla denies having made any promise to build them a Temple. I have told them that if they raise a decent sum among themselves I shall endeavour to beg some subscription for them. They wanted me to tell you the purpose of my conversation with them hence this letter.'

Yours Sincerely.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi.

13-6-1924

Taking your goodself's nint given to the Mahars Elders they commenced to collect sums among themselves and few members of the public known to them and till now they have been able to collect a meagre amount of Rs. 3000/-. The said sum stands in the name of my Association in the Imperial Bank of India Byculla Branch Bombay.

The Mahar Elders approached the Harijan Sevak-Sangh and requested them to approach the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and get the said plot for a Prayer-Hall in the aforesaid Locality on the nominal rent. The Harijan Sevak Sangh tried their best to secure this plot for the said purpose but their request was turned down by the Trust's letter to the Sangh dated 27-1-1936 bearing No. 1747 of 1935-36.

I may here mention that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad have appreciated this cause and have given the letters of reccommendation for help.

As the Mahar Elders could not get the said plot and as the request made by the Harijan Sevak Sangh for the Mahars to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust to grant the above plot on an extremely nominal rent in 1936. My Association corresponded with the Trust since then and the Trust gave a reply that they are willing to grant the above plot for the Prayer-Hall and Temple on the Yearly rental of Rs. 240/- and asked my Association to make their offer in writing. I have made the offer on the 27th November 1937 to grant this plot on the conditions stated in my aforesaid letter. The copy of the said letter is attached herewith for perusal and consideration of your goodself.

I hope that the Trust will grant the Mahars the above plot.

I have approached Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P., one of the Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities for the substantial help and he had promised me to give a donation of Rs. 1000/- if the above plot is secured by the Mahars for the Prayer-Hall and Temple.

I may mention here that in the said locality the Municipal valuation of the land is from Rs. 30 to 35 per sq. yd., and it is not possible for the poor Mahars to purchase the said plot. They have no sufficient funds to build a Prayer Hall and Temple even and to maintain it afterwards.

As stated above they have in hand the sum of Rs. 3000/- and I have secured the promise from Mr. R. P. Masani for Rs. 1000/-. As your goodself know it is next to impossible to build the Prayer-Hall and or Temple within the amount at our disposal.

Under these circumstances I on behalf of my Association and the Mahar public earnestly beg your goodself to take up this just cause of the poor Mahars and endeavour to get help for the purpose of building the said Prayer-Hall and Temple as promised by your goodself so far back as in 1924.

The Mahar public hopes that your goodself's lead and guidance and help will get the Prayer Hall for them very soon."

Congress Leaders and Premiers leaving Syt. Bhulabhai J. Desai's house on Friday evening at the conclusion of the Ministers' Conference.

He Has Conquered
The Heart of Bombay!

His Exploits are the Talk of the Town

THE MYSTERY-MAN

of

SAGAR MOVIETONE'S

New Musical Thriller

DYNAMITE

Starring:—

★ SURENDRA ★ BIBBO

★ MAYA ★ YAKUB

Direction:
C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.

Daily 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p. m.
To-day Matinee 2-30 p. m.

Imperial Cinema

JEPSEN CUP HOCKEY

'Lusis' Beat Young Sports By 5 Goals

Saturday's game, in the Jepsen Cup Hockey tournament, which was played between the Lusitanians and the Young Sports, Dadar, resulted in an easy win for the former by 5 goals without a reply.

The Lusitanians had the services of Johnny Pinto, the Custom's star forward and Tellis of the G. I. P. Railway, who is supposed to be faster than the dust storms of Karachi. Pinto the goal-getter, alone had the honour of scoring 4 out of the 5 goals scored by his side.

Soon after the bully-off Pinto dribbled past the opposing defence and gave a fine pass to Extross. the latter failing to draw home the advantage. Young Sports now broke away and Murzello, their centre-forward, neatly dodged the two backs and pushed but Leo Pinto, in the 'Lusis' goal kicked high above the heads of all those in the 'D.'

In the 10th minute N. Fernandes, the winner's right-extreme, centred for Pinto, who lost no time in beating the Young Sports' goalkeeper with a well-timed shot. Hardly a minute after this goal, Pinto put in the second goal. Extross raised the Lusis tally to 3 before the half-time whistle sounded.

With the change of ends the Lusitanians took things easy and Pinto added two more goals before the call of time.

The Result:—

Lusitanians	5 goals.
Young sports	Nil.

The teams were:—

Lusitanians: Leo Pinto, D. Fernandes and M. Dias; Mascarenhas, W. Fernandes and Borges; N. Fernandes, Extross, J. Pinto. Tellis and Wencis.

Young Sports: X. B. Fernandes; H. Carvalho and S. Fernandes; E. Carvalho, S. D'Souza and A. D'-Souza; D' Costa, G. Pereira, C. Murzello, E. Fernandes and E. D. Souza.

Umpires:—Messrs. Olto Ernst and Mackenzie.

KILLEDAR CUP FOR WOMEN

Christ Church And Barness Beat Proctor 'B'

The Christ Church and Barnes girls beat the Proctor 'B' in the Killedar Cup Hockey tournament for women by 3 goals to nil.

The Result:—

Christ Church of Barness	3 goals.
Proctor 'B'	Nil.

The teams were:—

Christ Church and Barness; Mrs. Hyams; Mrs. Hardy and Miss Easden; Miss Branche; Miss Haslam and Miss Samson; Miss Rice; Miss Arklie; Miss Lincoln; Miss Tilly and Miss Morton.

Proctor 'B': Miss H. Harrison; Miss R. Lobo and B. Tanner; Miss Shaw; Miss M. Munford and Miss Thomas; Miss P. Barter; Miss D. Brown; Miss E. Pope; Miss N. Wise and Miss D. Anderson.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

JEPSEN CUP.

4-40 p. m. City Police vs. Cardon High School.

KILLEDAR CUP.

6-0 p. m. Cosmopolitans vs. Telephones.

(Continued from Col. 3)

JAGANNATH FISHERMEN 'A' Nil.

The teams were:

YOUNG GOANS: 'A': Paul; Dias and Alvares; Pinto, Telang and Lewis; Martin, Michael, Almeida, C. D'Souza and J. D'Souza.

JAGANNATH FISHERMEN 'A': Antony; Maneck and S. Kolabker: B. Ramchandra. Harischandra; and Rajaram; D. Ramchandra, Pandurang Deoram, S. Kolabker and Raghunath.

Referee: Mr. Haworth.

Young Goans Win Nadkarni Cup

Jagannath Fishermen Beaten By Only Goal In Final

There was a big crowd at the Cooperage on Saturday evening, when the Nadkarni Cup Football Final was played between the Young Goans and the Jagannath Fishermen. The Goans won the Cup for the second year in succession.

The holder's forwards combined well and their short-passing tactics were a source of constant trouble to the Fishermen's defenders. The Goans have to thank their defence for keeping their only goal intact. Paul, the Goans' goalkeeper, kept his post to advantage and brought off a number of excellent saves. After the Goans scored their only goal, Almeida, their skipper, brought C. D'Souza, their inside-left, to play with Dias as left back. This was a wise step as Dias and C. D'Souza formed a strong rear-guard.

HARDWORKING TELANG

Telang, the winner's pivot, played a very hardworking game. He rose to great heights. Ably assisted by Pinto on his right and Lewis on his left, Telang led his forwards and fell back to defend with equal brilliance.

THE GAME

The Goans were the first to test their opponent's defence and on one occasion it looked rather dangerous but Kolabker cleared well. Michael, the winner's inside-right, gave a fine through pass to his flankman. Martin ran down the touch-line with the ball and sent in an accurate rising kick but the Fishermen's goalkeeper jumped to save. Off the rebound C. D'Souza kicked above the upright. Fishermen carried the bal. to the other end and Kolabker, their inside-left, picking up a pass by the left-wing tested Paul in the Goans' goal. With the ball at his feet 20 yards out C. D'Souza again kicked wide. A free kick awarded to the Fishermen was well-taken by Maneck but Paul ran out of his post to meet the ball and cleared. The ball travelled to the opposite end and following a combined movement between the forwards. John D'Souza, Goans' left-wing, hit the woodwork. Michael rushed on in time to make use of the rebound and scored the all-important goal, which earned the Goans the Nadkarni Cup. Another free kick awarded to the Fishermen was taken nicely by Ramchandra—the Goans' goalkeeper saved—a melee followed, which looked dangerous but Dias, the right back, made a safe long clearance and saved the situation for the Goans. Fishermen's goal had a narrow escape immediately afterwards when J. D'Souza missed the mark by inches.

The Goans led by 1 goal at half time.

The Fishermen did a lot of hardwork when play was resumed. Their forwards kept playing in their opponent's territory but found their better in the holders backs and the custodian.

In the closing stages the Fishermen went all out and Pandurang, their inside-right failed to cap his fine solo effort.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

Before asking Captain Kumar Himmat Singh to give away the prizes, Mr. Henrichs, the President of the Western India Football Association, congratulated the Goans for winning the Cup for the second year in succession and furthermore because the winners had gone through the tournament without a single goal scored against them. The Jagannath Fishermen received a handsome shield, which has been donated this year by Her Highness the Maharani of Rajpipla for runners-up.

With three cheers to Captain Himmat Singh, the Young Goans walked away with the Nadkarni Cup—all smiles.

The result:

YOUNG GOANS 'A' 1 Goal.

(Continued in Col. 1)

MICHAEL WINS AGAIN

5-Mile Walking Race Around Oval

The sixth annual open 5 Miles Walking Race organised by the Bombay Presidency Amateur Athletic Club was won by C. B. Michael of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Saturday evening.

At the end of the first round Jungalwala led Bharucha and Michael while Issacs, Kangen, Karkera, Kolat and Krishnan followed 100 yards behind. Jungalwala gave up at the end of one and a half rounds due to cramps.

In the second and the third round Bharucha kept up the lead while Michael closely followed him. Michael slowly worked up and came out winner leaving Bharucha 10 yards behind. Kangan, who won the third place finished 3 minutes, after the winner, in which he covered 200 yards.

Michael was warned during the last round and Issacs, who finished fifth was disqualified for running the last 20 yards.

At the conclusion of the Race, Mr. R. G. Nair of the promoting club introducing the President of the day Mr. N. G. Grown of the Royal Indian Navy, stressed upon the importance of Race walking and exhorted all sport loving public to send entries in larger numbers in the future races of the club. Mr. N. G. Brown in a brief and lurid speech congratulated the club on organising such a successful function, and exhorted all to encourage the good work the club has been doing. Mrs. Brown distributed the prizes. Michael in addition received the B.A.A.C. Challenge Cup for walking. Mr. Dara B. Taraporewala the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Club then thanked all those who had assisted him in organising the race, and the gathering terminated with a hearty three cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Brown.

PRIZE WINNERS.

1. C. B. Michael 44 mts. 42 4|5 secs.
2. J. D. Bharucha 45 mts. 32 2|5 secs.
3. R. A. Kangen 47 mts. 42 4|5 secs.

A view of the mammoth crowd that had gathered on the Azad Maidan on Friday evening to hear the Congress President and Premiers.

Marwari Chamber Welcomes Subhas Babu & Congress Premiers

A Plea For Support To The National Struggle

Far from the din and dust of the City, on the spacious lawns of Hon'ble Raja Govindlal Motilal's residence at Land's End, there assembled on Saturday evening the elite of the city of Bombay, that embraced every section of the public-life. The entire grounds were decorated with festoons and buntings, the national tri-colour being the main 'motif' in the scheme of decorations. Surrounding a long main table, wherein the chief guests of the evening were seated, a large number of small tables were scattered. At dusk the whole place was brilliantly illuminated with a couple of floodlights added to it. The Police handled the ingress, egress and parking of cars satisfactorily. On arrival of the guests Mr. Begraj Gupta, the President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Hon. Raja Govindlal S. Motilal in whose bungalow the party was held, received them cordially and had them conducted to their seats. In addition to the Congress President and most of the Premiers and Ministers of the Seven Congress Provinces there were also present Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad besides some other members of the Working Committee of the I.N.C.

After all had partaken of refreshments Pandit Jawaharlal Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Syed Mahomed took leave of their hosts and left early. Mr. K. F. Nariman was also at the party.

OVER A PLATE OF ICE CREAM

As Pandit Jawaharlal was leaving an observant waiter rushed up and fetching a plate of ice-cream offered it gracefully to him. Not to be beaten Jawaharlal smiled broadly and picking up the plate went on sipping it little by little; while he was cutting jokes with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Rajaji, the latter retorting back between sips of cold coffee. Rajaji, being of Madras must be, as all Madrasis are, accustomed only to hot cups of coffee. Probably as a change he took to cold coffee in Bombay, perhaps to ward off the evil effect of the gruelling heat of the metropolis.

CHINA THANKS INDIA

After all the chief guests had been garlanded the President was introduced to all assembled. In front of Mr. Chen, the Chinese Vice-Consul, who was present the President tarried awhile and conversed for a few minutes. The Chinese Vice-Consul said: "While I am delighted to have met you sir, I must thank you for what all you are doing for us—on the China Day all other connected activities.' The President replied: "Oh that's alright! it's our duty, you know.' Many such humorous incidents, were noticed.

SUBHAS BABU WELCOMED

Mr. Beg Raj Gupta, President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce thanked Babu Subhas Bose and the other distinguished guests of the evening in a welcome speech. He said Congress had undertaken many ameliorative measures to the people in its provinces, and he assured the Congress on behalf of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, of its co-operation in the task. The Congress had undertaken vital legislation affecting capital and labour and the Chamber would not hesitate to co-operate in the same manner as it had all the while. He wished to stress however the importance of developing Industry from the National point of view.

Sjt. Subhas Babu, replying on behalf of the Congress said that he was very glad to note the kind sentiments expressed by Mr. Begraj Gupta. He hoped that he would have a little rest from the endless talking he was doing, and would have a quiet and enjoyable evening that day, but he was not spared even there from doing some talking (Laughter).

SUPPORT NATIONAL STRUGGLE

The Marwari Chamber was always forward in matters of business as well as Nationalism. He hoped in the event of future struggles the Chamber would continue its policy. Something had been said in praise of the Congress Ministries, but they should note that Swaraj had not been achieved and the Congress would not rest till Swaraj was achieved. They should support the National struggle.

NO PORTRAITS IN SCHOOLS

Madras Govt. Make Exception In Case Of Mahatma And The King

MADRAS, May 14.

"No expenditure should be incurred in future from funds of the Municipal Councils, or Local Boards on purchase or installation of any portraits, pictures, statues or busts other than those of their Majesties and Mahatma Gandhi", says a Government order issued today in suppression of all previous orders and rules in the subject.

The Government also direct that no proposals of any Local Board or Municipal Council to instal in their halls, schools or other public buildings portraits etc., even at private expense be tabled for discussion without the previous sanction of the Government except in the cases specified above.—A. P.

SWEDISH LADY'S SEA ADVENTURE

RANGOON, May 11.

Miss Cederblom, a Swedish woman, who left Vizagapatam on April 21, to cross the Bay of Bengal to Rangoon in her open motorboat, barely fifteen feet in length, arrived here on Monday morning after an advanture in the sea.

On May 1, when within a few miles south of Diamond Island her boat ran out of petrol, she was sighted by the "Chakdina" and towed towards Korange Islands, about 30 miles south-west of Bassein. She managed to secure some petrol there, but was surprised to find a launch had been sent out to search for her from Bassein. She towed her boat to that launch and came to Rangoon.

In spite of the monsoon which seemed to have broken earlier this year, Miss Cederblom intends leaving Rangoon in a few days for Singapore 'via' the coast, exploring the Islands of Mergui Archipelago on the route to the Straits.

From Singapore she will travel to Hongkong and then ship the boat across the Panama. Of her 700 miles voyage across the Bay Miss Cederblom said she was quite charmed of what she had seen of the country.—Uunited Press.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres 1,231 kc/s.
Also 31.4 metres 9,565 kc/s for Transmission 1 and 90.8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission 11.

a. m.

11-30 Bombay Orchestra Lankadahan Sorang 11-35 Hanuman Prasad Ghazal and bhajan 11-55 Jaltarang: Organ duet By AIR Instrumentalists.

noon.

12-0 Tarabai of Gadag Marathi pad

p. m.

12-30 For Children (Marathi) 1-0 Recorded European Music 5-30 Variety 6-0 Hanuman Prasad Thumri 6-30 Evensong From Afghan Church 7-30 Tarabai of Gadag 8-10 Gat Tora on Tabla 8-15 Garba Programme 8-50 Recitation from Famous Marathi Poems 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Old Theatrical Songs 9-30 News World Affairs talk by 'Observer' 10-0 Krishnarao Fulambrikar of Poona Classical and light music.

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION 1.

a. m.

7-0 Morning Moods 8-0 Ghazals 8-20 Idan Jan 8-30 For Our Young Listeners.

TRANSMISSION 11

noon.

12-0 Musical Duets.

p. m

1-0 Church Music.

TRANSMISSION 111

p. m.

6-0 Prem Geets Nawab Jan 6-30 Tasadduq Hussain 6-50 Mohammad Shakoor 7-0 Readings from 'Masnavi Meer Hasan' 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-15 A Mixed Variety 9-15 News Weather Report In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 A Mixed Variety 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS 1 & 11

31.3 metres. 9 575 kc/s.

a. m.

7-0 to 9-0 Programme as in Delhi 1 12-0 to 2-0 Programme as in Delhi 1.

TRANSMISSION 111

60 metres. 4.905 kc/s.

6-0 to 7-30 Programme as in Delhi 1 7-30 An Amateur Instrumental Concert 8-15 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi 1 9-45 Programme of Sunday Music 10-55 News.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 294 metres. 1,022 kc's.

p.m.

6-30 Suraj Bux. 6-50 Shyama Zutshi. 7-10 Narain Yashvant Patki. 7-20 Hasan Raza. 7-45 Rough with Smooth. Women Ruler. 8-55 Suraj Bux. 8-25 S. A. Mahadkar. 8-45 Bhola Nath. 8-55 Suraj Bux. News, Weather Report. 9-1[illegible] In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Hasan Raza. 10-10 Narain Yashvant Patki 10-20 S. A. Mahadkar. 10 40 Shyama Zutshi.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres. 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Light Music. 6-25 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-35 Khurshidbai Hujruwali. 7-0 For Countryside. Round the Village Fire. 7-30 Light Music. 8-0 Private Secretary. 8-30 Recorded Music. 9-0 Classical Music. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Beyond the Frontiers. Burma. Talk by John Hill. 10-0 Classical Music. 10-15 Haider Bakhsh. 10 30 Religious Music. 10-40 Light Music.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres. 1,500 kc/s

p.m.

1-0 Khyber Orchestra. 1-10 Mohd. Sulaiman. 1-25 Nawabbai. 1-40 Deen, Dilbar and Ummat. 1-45 Lala Rukh. 2-0 Light Music. 2-6 Lal Mohammad [illegible] Shamshad Begam and G. A. Khan. Duet. 2-27 Mehr Bakhsh. 2-37 Zohra Jabeen. 2-45 Zubaida Begam. 2-55 Khyber Radio Orchestra.

TRANSMISSION 11

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 Mohd. Sulaiman. 6-0 Hour with villagers. 7-0 Nawabbai. 7-20 Instrumental Music. 7-25 Lala Rukh. 7-45 Short Stories. 8-0 Nawabbai. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra. 8-30 Lala Rukh. 8-35 Mohammad Sulaiman. Naat Punjabi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Galaxy of Stars.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m. 6,109 kc/s(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

a. m.

8-36 Jantri Sangha Orchestra 8-46 Jantri Sangha 9-16 K. C. Dey a.m.

9-41 Sukhmoy Ganguly. 10-1 Ram Prasad. 10-11 Music Lesson. 10-51 Stage and Screen 11-6 A Studio Concert.

p.m.

5-36 Children's Service. 6-6 Church Service. 7-21 Uttara Devi. 7-36 Chittaranjan Roy. 7-51 Jatadhar Pyne. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 8-36 Khirode Gopal Mukherjee. 8-51 Haripada Chatterjee. 9-6 News. 9-21 Band of Coldstream Guards. 9-36 Atlantis and Lemuria. Eastern Island and the Theory of its Origin. Talk by C. F Hooper. 9-51 Vocal and Orchestral. [illegible]

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ (to 9-0 p.m. 21.53 Mc/s (13.93 m.)
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.96 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSG (to 8-30 p.m.) 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD (from 9-15 p.m.) 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-27 Announcements 7-36 Service of Empire Youth 8-30 Green Fields and Pavements: talk by Henry Williamson 8-50 Eugene Pini 9-15 Weekly News letter and Sports Summary 9-40 Willie Walker Octet 10-5 Musical Programme 10-30 Close down

10-50 to 11 45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSO 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSC 9.58 Mc/s (31.32 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.).

Bombay Radio Station Wave-length

NEW DELHI, May 14.

The All-India Radio announce that the wave-length of the Bombay short-wave station will be altered from 90.8 metres to 61 metres for the evening transmission from 5-30 p. m. to 11 p. m. from Monday, May 16, 1938.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Scattered Support In Silver

BOMBAY, May 14.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York cotton showed some easiness due to weakness of Liverpool and prospects of favourable weather in Western Zone. Prices further declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation

BOMBAY BULLION.

Silver market was moderately active on scattered support while operators generally holding off awaiting developments abroad. Occasional support appeared but general enquiry was lukewarm.

There was not much doing in gold in absence of any important movements in foreign exchange.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1938

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	8.76
To-day's opening	8.74
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.72
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1938

Liverpool, May 14.

Previous closing	4.70
To-day's opening	4.72
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	4.68
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 160-4
July August	Rs. 163-0
April May 1939	Rs 174-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 14.

New York cotton showed some easiness following weakness of Liverpool while prospects of favourable weather in Western Zone further depressed sentiment.

Trading in July commenced at 8.74 i.e. two points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation while some Foreign pressure and absence of buying power caused further recession with July closing at 8.72.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 14.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (8.69/8.68) 8.74/8.74
October (8.72/8.71) 8.78/8.78
December (8.74/8.74) 8.81/8.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 14.

July (4.67) 4.68
October (4.77) 4.78
July (6.47) 6.50
November (6.62) 6.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay May 14.

Trading in Broach began at Rs. 163/4 Prices early improved on encouraging outside reports and some speculative suppor. but subsequently prices reacted on eakness of Liverpool which brought in liquidation. Closed steady at Rs. 162/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 14.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/4) 1-5 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (£17 5/8 sellers) £17 5/8 sellers
Dunlop May (£20) £20
Lightning May (£19) £19

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	4.97 3/8
To-day's opening	4.97 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 14.

Previous closing	4 97.37
To-day's opening	4 97.37
To-day's closing	4.97.18

FRANC RATE

London, May 14.

Previous closing	177 69
To-day's opening	177.69
To-day's closing	177 65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 14.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.37 and then eased slightly to 4.97.34 movements otherwise being small.

Franc opened at 177.69 and thereafter remained very steady with small variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32) 1-5 29/32
Paris on Bombay (13.252) 13,247
New York on Bombay (37.12) 37.13
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (94.52) 94.50
London on Shanghai (1-0 nominal) 0-11 1/2 nominal.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

London, May 14.

"Speculators and India bought. Speculators sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 14.

Spot	(18 11/16d.) 18 3/4d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.) 18 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 14.

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£6-19-11) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 14.

Silver ready	49	15	0
Silver Vaishakh	49	9	0
Silver Jeth	49	5	0
Gold ready	34	14	9
Gold Vaishakh	34	15	0
Gold Jeth	34	15	3
Sovereigns	22	9	0

RUBBER

Spot (5 7/8 value) 5 13/16 buyers
Forward October December (6 paid and value) 5 15/16 value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 5/8 seller
Linseed [illegible] May (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 3/4 seliers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 5/16 sellers) £10 5/16 sellers.

LOANS FLOW EASILY AGAIN

Wall-Street Opens Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

On the Money Market, the Homeward Movement of French Capital, following more settled conditions in France, caused some heavy displacement of funds in the early part of the week, with the result that both Clearing Banks and Non-Clearing institutions experienced a heavy drain on their resources.

The dislocation of supplies, however, only proved of a temporary character, and with some oiling of the Financial Machinery, loans began, again, to flow easily.

Wall Street opened steady.

JUTES RULE EASIER

Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, May 14.

There was practically nothing fresh to report in Jutes section to-day. Rates generally ruled easier and business was very much restricted. Coals showed no change and teas were entirely neglected. The miscellaneous section was quiet with limited business. Government securities were easier:

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1951-54 102-11, small lot, three and a half per cent Government paper 98-9, three and and half per cent loan 1947-50 106-3 small lot, five per cent loan 1939-44 103-11, four and a half per cent loan 1955-60 120 small lot.

Banks:—Central 31-2, Reserve 117-8.

Cottons:—New Victoria ord 1-1.

Coals:—Equitable 34-12, Jainty Central annas thirteen, Mundulpore 8-2, New Beerbhoom 16-8.

Jutes:—Bally pref 117-0 ex div; Barnafore 101; Birla 15-6 small lot; Howrah 39-4; Hukumchand ordy 6-4 small lot; Hukumchand pref 89-0 small lot; Kannarrah 285-8 small lot; Lansdowne pref 109-0; Standard 219-8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6-7; Consolidated tin 4-14; Indian copper 2-3 ex div; Alkali and Chemical pref 104-8; Bengal telephone ord 18-8; do pref 14; Hukumchand steel 8-7; Indian iron and steel 28-5; Indian malleable casting ordy 5-14; B I Corporation ord 3; Dunlop rubber second pref 96; Indian National Airways ord 5-8; Rohtas Industries ordy 20-4; Tide Water Oil 11-6; Bengal timber ordy 139-8.

Debenture:—Three per cent 1963-68; New Calcutta Port Trust 97-4; five quarter per cent 1938-50; Rohtas Industries 100-4.—A.P.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 14.

Liverpool wheat opened steady July 78 3/8 Oct. 76. Market was fairly active on scattered buying influenced by steadier overseas cables but general enquiry was slow.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 14.

Wheat May	4	6	0
Wheat September	4	6	6
Linseed May	7	5	6
Linseed September	7	6	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 14.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at May 79 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 14.

London Stock Exchange is closed to-day.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 14.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common New Stock (doi 45 1/4) doi 44 3/4
General Motors (doi 31 1/4) doi 30 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (doi 28 3/8) doi 27 3/4
U S Steel Pref (unquoted) doi 97

MYSORE ADVOCATE CONVICTED

Sequel To Defiance Of Ban In Chitaldrug

(From A Correspondent.)

CHITALDRUG, (Mysore) May 12.

Mr. K. Kenchappa, Advocate and Vice-President of the Chitaldrug District Congress Committee was served with an order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation by the District Magistrate prohibiting him from speaking in public in Chitaldrug and within a radius of 5 miles for a period of 4 months.

Mr. K. Kenchappa led a procession of Satyagrahis carrying National Flags on the 8th morning in defiance of the prohibitory order of the 1st Magistrate prohibiting Flag hoisting, procession, display, etc. He then disobeying the order served on him personally not to deliver lectures, spoke on the significance of the National Flag and the duty and sacrifice necessary to maintain its honour. He was not interrupted by the authorities

Lastly he hoisted the National Flag again defying an order. Still he was not arrested. About two thousand people had assembled. The Flag was flying till the evening guarded by a large number and was lowered in the evening. Flags were again taken in procession in the evening. No arrests were made

The police placed a charge-sheet before the 2nd Magistrate on the same day. He was tried on 11th and convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 50 in default one and a half months simple imprisonment for defying the order served on him personally not to speak. No case is made in connection with the Flag. Mr Kenchappa preferred imprisonment

IRON ORE FIND

SIMLA, May 12.

Discovery is reported by the Geological Survey of India of cliffs extending for 2-1/4 miles of almost pure iron-ore at the top of the Bailadila ridge on the Western side east of Kondapal in the Bastar State, Eastern States Agency.

As these deposits have never been opened up it is impossible to estimate the quantity of ore present, but it must amount to many millions of tons

Patches of good iron-ore are common in the laterite which caps the ridge, but it would be impossible to say without extensive sampling whether it is good enough to be of economic importance.

A large deposit of pure hematite forms a considerable hill at a point in the middle of the laterite plateau.—United Press.

Bombay Presidency Charmakar Parishad

The Secretary Charmakar Parishad, Sangola, writes that a meeting of the Reception Committee was held at Sangola on the 2nd inst. under the presidentship of Mr. S. G. Khadtare. It was unanimously resolved that the Second Session of the Bombay Presidency Charmakar Parishad should be held at Sangola, on Saturday and Sunday the 28th and 29th inst. This Session will take place in the place of the Sholapur District Charmakar Parishad which was previously announced. Mr D Y Sambrani of Dharwar will preside over the Session and Mr. Dhundiraj G. Lokhande has accepted the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee

All Charmakars are requested to send resolutions and suggestions if any to be placed before the Parishad. to the Secretary, Charmakar Parishad, Sangola by the 21st inst.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 14

Following a rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 163/4 for Broach J/A delivery and advanced to Rs. 163/12 on improved buying Later on there was scattered realising and prices eased to Rs. 163/8 where the market steadied with a moderate business.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points and later on was quoted one point down which induced selling in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 162/12. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G			
Broach A/M 1938	160	2	0
Broach J/A 1938	162	12	0
Broach A/M 1939	174	6	0
Fine M G			
Oomra May 1938	143	2	0
Oomra July 1938	145	6	0
Oomra D/J 1939	155	0	0
F G M G			
Bengal May 1938	118	4	0
Bengal July 1938	120	0	0
Bengal D/J 1939	129	4	0

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, May 14

July	53.00
August	53.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, May 14

May	219.30+90
September	209.10+90
November	209.70+90

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: July 102 October 118 December 122 January 125 March 127 at cross rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 169/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.67 Rs. 42 3/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 169 Liverpool July 4.72 Rs. 42 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 174/14 Liverpool May 1939 4.97 Rs. 42 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163 New York July 8.70 Rs. 32 3/4 at cross rate 4.97 3/8

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 174/14 New York March 8.91 Rs. 24 1/2 at cros srate 4.97 3/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, May 14

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. to £6-19-11. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 177.69. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.97 3/8. London silver prices for Spot remained unchanged but forward quotation improved 1/16d. 18 7/16d. There was small business and no new special feature. New York silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 5 points. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business.

GOLD

Ready	34	15	9
Vaishakh delivery	34	15	9
Jeth delivery	35	0	0
Jeth Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	49	10	6
Vaishakh delivery	49	9	6
Jeth delivery	49	6	6
Jeth Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 13

Spot	18 11/16
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-11

Montreal Silver

Montreal, May 13

May	42.95+05
July	42.95+05
September	42.25+05

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, May 14

Gold worth Rs. 28,13,197 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday May 14.

The s. s. 'Karanja' carried two consignments of bar gold valued at Rs. 6,981 and Rs. 6,635 respectively for Mombasa:

The s. s. 'Viceroy of India' carried three consignments of bar gold two valued at Rs. 16,63,576 and Rs. 2,79,016 respectively for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the third one worth Rs. 7,44,712 for London. A consignment of sovereigns valued at Rs. 1,09,277 was also carried by the same steamer for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,14,01,06,381.

PAY IN—JUNE 7 PAY OUT—JUNE 10

Share Bazar Quiet With Limited Business

STEEL SHARES MOVE WITHIN NARROW RANGE

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

BOMBAY: May 14.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market opened easy on some important selling, but later on prices rallied on Professional support. The tone of the Market was heavy and at the close U. S. Steel shares and Anaconda Coppers were down by Dol. 3|8.

The local Market in the absence of any new development ruled quiet but steady with a moderate turnover.

So far nothing is known about dividends on Tata Steel shares and while the indications are in favour of Rs. 68 on Dfds., it appears that the Official Report will be out in the last week of the month.

It was reported that there was some forced selling in Steel shares, but Professional Bears are now inclined to cover their short interest and all offerings were well absorbed without any undue effect on prices.

Enthusiasm continues at a low ebb and the market is grinding although holders are optimistic. The steady decline in values during the past several months without any important rally, has left Bulls in an unfavourable situation and in some cases, the losses being heavy, Brokers were forced to make good differences.

Apparently new buying incentive is lacking, but present prices seem fairly reasonable and no ardent Bear will have the courage to go short heavily. However the improvement entirely depends upon international trade developments and the U. S. A. Administration is rushing through the 3,000 dollars Bill, which is now before the U. S. Senate after the passage by the House of Representatives.

Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range and Dfds. closed at Rs. 952 and Ordinary at Rs. 226. Cotton Mill shares were steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, May 14.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	366	14
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	806	4
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	233	12
100	CENTRAL INDIA (Rs. 4)	230	10
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	140	10
100	COORLA (Rs. 5)	92	8
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	362	8
1	E.D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-5-0	
100	Finlay (Rs. 3)	123	12
100	GOKAK (Rs. 1-8)	146	4
1,000	Hindustan	1,600	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	105	0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	250	10
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	477	8
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji (Rs. 40)	1,015	0
250	Model	49	4
50	MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	200	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100	PHOENIX (Rs. 10)	235	0
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	70	0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 30)	1,910	0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	76	4
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	198	2
100	Swan (Rs. 2-8)	102	8
500	Vishnu (Rs. 30)	1,320	0
1000	Western (Rs. 40)	802	0
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	112	12
25-50	Central (Rs. 12)	31	4
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,555	0
125-500	Im. Contry (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	139	8
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
5	Union (As. 4)	5	15
	CEMENTS.		
100	ASSOCIATED (Rs. 7-8)	118	4
	INSURANCE.		
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	715	0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13	8
20	Mercantile	54	8
15-75	New India (Rs. 14)	38	4
200	Oriental	4,300	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7	2
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahm. Old (Rs. 6-8)	133	12
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40 plus 39)	1,427	8
10	Ajmer (As. 8)	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs 2-6) XD	123	12
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	140	0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10	14
100	Karachi (4)	222	8
100	Poona (4)	206	4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168	2
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 4-6 plus 3)	153	12
1,000	TATA POWER (Rs. 37 plus 29)	1,352	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	946	4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 14

Bomba, Dyeing (803/12) 807 808 803 808 807 805

Century (232/8) 233 235 232 235 233

Central India (226/14) 226 230 227 231 230 230/10

Kohinoor (250) 250 251 250/10

New Great (196/9) 197 200

Simplex (75/10) 76 75 76

Swadeshi (190) 191 197 193 198

Associated Cement (118/4) 118/12 119 118/8 120/12 120/8

Andhra (1425) 1427/8

Tata Hydro (152/8) 153/12

Tata Power (1350) 1352 1350 1355 1352

Tram Ord (123/7) 123/12

Steel Defd (955) 960 965 945 955 952

T Steel Ord (227) 228 226 227 226 226/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (169) 169/4 169/8

Bellapur (141/4) 142 143/2

B Steam (221/4) 221 221/14

B Burma (507/8) 508 571 505 511 508 510

100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	97	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	95	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	717	8
	MINING		
9	Burma Corp. (As. 11)	6-7-6	
2	sh. Indian Copper (As 1-6) XD	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel (Rs. 1-8)	28	4
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	40	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	952	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	226	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	305	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	143	2
200-250	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 5)	855	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 5)	221	14
125	B Burma (Rs. 20)	510	0
50	Do. Contry (Rs 8)	177	8
8	sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-3-6	
50	B'BAY TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	92	0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	132	8
50	I. Invest Trust	40	0
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	527	8
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	425	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	685	0
30	PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	63	0
15	Scindia	18	2
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
	PREFERENCE.		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1502	8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	70	0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	541	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	107	4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Con. 2nd	94	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	151	4

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, May 14

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/4
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 103/0
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 102/10
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes (Cash) 98/13
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/0
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 108/4
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 114/6
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/12
3	per cent U.P. Bonds 97/0
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/14
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 107/2
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan 101/10
	TAX FREES.
5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/0
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 113/0
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 101/4
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES.
4	per cent 1974 B P T 110/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 109/8
5	per cent 1959 M Deb 118/8
6	per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0
6	per cent 1956 K P T 131/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Note opened to-day at Rs. 98/8. The announcement of the future issue of 3 per cent Government of India Loan had no effect on the market.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, May 14

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 Near 27/32 (July Dec.)

Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 270 5/8

Bank's buying T T 268 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,311

Bank's buying T T 1,336

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 3/4

Bank's buying T T 77 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 66 1/2

JAVA

Bank's selling D D 66 3/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 67 nominal

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN

Bank's selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.97 3/8 13th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 14th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 7/8 14th instant

Shanghai London 0/11 1/4 14th instant

Java London 8.97 1/8 13th instant

London Paris 177.69 13th instant

London Belgium 29.56 13th instant

London Switzerland 21.78 1/2 13th instant

London Berlin 12.37 1/4 13th instant

London Stockholm 19.40 3/8 13th instant

London New York 4.97 3/8 13th instant

London Amsterdam 8.98 3/8 13th instant

London Italy 94.53 13th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain.

Gold £6-19-11 13th instant

Silver London Ready 18 11/16 13th instant

Silver London Forward 18 7/16 13th instant

Silver New York Ready 43 13th instant

London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 13th instant

London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 13th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/4 per cent

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 13

Call Loan London		1/2
3 per cent	79	1/2
3 1/2 per cent	82	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	104	1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112	1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1358/68	115	1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	112	1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	100	1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74	1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101	1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113	1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	42	6

7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1557 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	204 8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	703 12
	DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103 12
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103 12

(Latest Dividend in Brackets and Capital Letters indicate shares on Forward List).

Expedition 'Plane Found

Inmates And Machine Are Safe

LAHORE, May 14.

The German Junkers 'plane carrying the Himalayan climbers were forced to land 70 miles North-West of Lahore due to cyclonic weather. All the inmates of the 'plane are safe and the 'plane is undamaged.

R.A.F. authorities are giving all necessary assistance to the expeditionists.—A.P.

R. A. F. SQUADRON SEARCHING PLANE

SIMLA, May 14.

The German Junker aeroplane taking part in the Nanga Parbat expedition left Karachi Civil Aerodrome at 11-30 a.m. yesterday, flying direct from Karachi to Lahore.

"About 3 p.m. yesterday it was reported to be seen flying over Khanpur, and wireless direction findings bearings from Jodhpur and Karachi confirmed this. A severe dust-storm was blowing at the time and no further news has been received about the aeroplane. It should have arrived at Lahore about 5 p.m. yesterday.

The 28th R.A.F. Squadron from Ambala is searching the likely areas and may be joined by further aircraft later. Weather conditions remain extremely poor.

An earlier telegram from Karachi says:—

The whereabouts of the German junker 'plane has not been known upto 10 this morning. The 'plane is believed to have been lost. Three R. A. F. 'planes are being sent at 2 p.m. to carry out a search along the route taken by the 'plane.—A. P.

INDIAN PHARMACY OWNER ARRESTED

Charged With Murder

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANGOON, May 10.

R. K. Barua, stated to be the owner of the Kamala Pharmacy, 756, Dalhousie Street Rangoon and B. Talukdar his Assistant were produced before the Eastern Subdivisional Magistrate, Rangoon on Saturday the 30th April accused of murder under Section 302-114 I.P.C

According to the Lanmadaw Police, the accused were responsible for the death of Maung Hla Khaing, of 91, Stevenson Street, Rangoon. On Friday, Maung Hla Khaing and his wife visited the Kamala Pharmacy and consulted Barua. It is alleged that Barua advised Maung Hla Khaing an injection. A few minutes after the injection was given, Maung Hla Khaing collapsed and died. Maung Hla Khaing's wife reported the matter to the Lanmadaw police and both Barua and Talukdar were arrested. The police further allege that Barua is neither a medical practitioner nor has he the authority to treat a patient. The case was remanded till May 12th to enable the police to complete investigation. On the 12th the accused were released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 each of two sureties. Barua is a very long-standing man of that locality and was running the pharmacy for over 15 or 20 years.

Captain Ba Hpu, B.A., B.L., U Tun Dung, B.A. B.L., M.H.R., Mr. Zora Singh, B.A., B.L. and U Ngwe, B.A. B.L. formed a deputation on the 6th May and interviewed the Superintendent of the Insein Central Jail in connection with a report that prisoners belonging to the Thakin Party had gone on hunger-strike. The prisoners it is reported, have abandoned the hunger-strike following an assurance given by members of the deputation. The cause of the hunger-strike is not known.

An informal meeting of those interested in labour was held at the Ariff Hall on Wednesday to consider measures for organising a Labour Conference. Mr. S. M. Kolandai presided. The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that representatives of all the Indian Labour Associations registered under the Trade Union Act should be invited to serve as members on the Reception Committee of the Second Indian Labour Conference to be held shortly. After co-opting some members to serve on the Working Committee, the meeting terminated.

No Reason For Pessimism

HOPES OF COMING TO GRIPS WITH IMPORTANT ISSUES

Full Satisfaction With Procedure In Indo-British Cotton Talks

SIMLA, May 14.

"There is no reason to be pessimistic," is the pharaseology used by an important participant in the Indo-British Cotton Talks, Summing up the impression of the position reached now, after five days' of discussion.

He is unwilling to commit himself to a more positive statement, as, in his opinion, it will be inaccurate.

An important development in the negotiations occurred yesterday, when the Lancashire Delegation handed to the Indian Advisers, a document which they had prepared, confirming and clarifying some of their arguments and explanations to the Sub-Committee.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE.

A joint communique issued, today, by the leaders of the Indian and the British Delegations, says: "It is expected that the necessary consultations between the Indian Advisers and their additional colleagues will be proceeded with, over the week-end, and by Monday, it will be possible to resume joint meetings.

The Lancashire Delegation have to leave Simla not later than May 25th, as they are to return to England at the end of that week.

COMING TO GRIPS SOON?

It is the hope of both the sides, that, as the ground has been so well traversed, it will be possible to come to grips with the various important issues during the coming week.

It is too early yet to give any public indication of the probable outcome of the talks, but, at any rate, it can be said, that all concerned are thoroughly well satisfied with the procedure which has been adopted.—A. P.

THREE MAIN ISSUES

SIMLA, May 14.

The three main issues involved in the Indo-British Trade talks are:—

(1) Quantity of the United Kingdom piecegoods importable to India;

(2) Adjustment of the Indian Tariff on the United Kingdom piecegoods; and

(3) The volume of Indian cotton to be taken by the United Kingdom.

Present negotiations are expected to terminate by Monday at the latest.—United Press.

PICKETS OBSTRUCT DELEGATES' PASSAGE

A.-I. Kisan Conference In 3rd Session

COMILLA, May 14.

The Third Session of the All India Kisan Conference commenced here this evening, Swami Sahajanand presiding.

All approaches to the Town Hall, where the Conference is being held, are being picketed by a section of Muslims, thus obstructing the passage of the delegates proceeding to the Conference.—A. P.

(Swami Sahajanand's presidential address on page 34).

INDIAN WIZARDS' BRILLIANT DISPLAY

Manavadar Hockey Team Wins Second Match Against All-Ceylon

COLOMBO, May 14.

The Manavadar Hockey Team won the second match against All-Ceylon. to-day, by seven goals to nil.

The local team were out to prevent a runaway victory and concentrate on the defence, the inner forwards falling back to help the backs, robbing the game of much of its colour.

But the Indian wizards gave a brilliant display, and shot three goals in the first-half, giving four more in the second-half, without surrendering a single goal.

Scores: Sultankhan two, Latiffmir two: Ferozekhan one, Hussain one. Others of the Indian Team were: Abraham, Guru Narainsingh, Quereshi, Moorkhan, Shahabuddin, Quavi, Fernandes.

Ceylon: Samarajeeva, Fernando, Gaskell, Greene, Davis, Hashim. Dekrester Heyn Wright and Reeves (and another.)—A. P.

Weather Forecasts Considered Bad As Witchcraft

The Air Ministry can be prosecuted for giving weather forcast, writes the "Sunday Dispatch" in mail week

And the charge would be one of breaking the ancient law against witchcraft, said a barrister at the Harrogate Conference of Astrologers.

Dr. Miss Vatsalabai Sambhaji Kalewar successfully passed the M.B.B.S. examination held in April this year. Miss Vatsalabai is the granddaughter of the well-known Telagu leader of Bombay, the late Mr. Madhavrao Mahadeo Khandray. Her father, the late Mr. Sambhajirao Kalewar, was a well-known building contractor and a very popular figure amongst the cricket fans of the city.

Shia-Sunni Trouble To End In Lucknow

LUCKNOW, May 14.

About a hundred Sunnis and Shias, arrested in connection with the recent riots and civil disobedience started by Sunnis by reciting Madh-e-Sahaba publicly, will be released from jail by this evening.

Kunkar Jasbirsingh, District Magistrate, in the course of the order issued in this connection states that the order is passed in view of the decision now taken by Sunnis and in order to assist in creating an atmosphere which is likely to promote good feelings between Shias and Sunnis and assist in bringing about a rapprochement. Eighteen Sunni leaders including Maulana Abdul Shakur and Zafrulmulk have already been released.

The district magistrate's order in this connection continues.

(1) All persons served with notices under sec. 107 Cr. P. C. in connection with the recent riot and assaults in Lucknow city will be released forthwith and notices withdrawn.

(2) All persons who broke the order under Sec. 144, dated 22/4 and recited Madh-e-Sahaba will be released at once and proceedings dropped.

(3) All persons, who broke the order under section 144 whether they recited Madh-e-Sahaba or not will be released forthwith and proceedings against them dropped unless they were carrying weapons at the time of their arrest or for other proper cause.

(4) The curfew order will be withdrawn.

(5) Order under Section 144 prohibiting gathering of more than five Muslims in any street, thoroughfare or other public place will be withdrawn.

115 Muslims were released from the local jail under sections 107 and 144. 20 others, who were arrested in connection with the riots for substantive offences have not been released.—A. P.

General Cabanellas Dead

MALAGA, May 14.

The death has occurred of General Cabanellas, First President of the Nationalist Junta.—Reuter.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Six Extra Entry Coupons of our SILHOUETTE COMPETITION
You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Silhouette Competition. 15/5

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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Silhouette Competition. 15/5

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Silhouette Competition. 15/5

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

"GOD WILL SAVE HER"

was out in the garden, and I had to go and tell her that the tea was ready."

"Then you came back and drank your tea? And that's all you remember. They gave you enough stuff to knock you out."

She stared at him in amazement.

"Who is this girl?"

"She is my niece."

"Have you any suspicions?"

"No."

It was here the police official noticed the presence of the Diwan Bahadur

"Hullo, come and take a seat," said the police official, and turning to the old woman he added: "You can go now. We will investigate and let you know the result."

The old woman was helped to get into the waiting carriage, and after seeing her off, the police official returned to his office.

"Who is she?" asked the Diwan Bahadur, the moment he found the Superintendent in his sea

"I can't tell you who she is. It will tell you she is a mystery!"

"It's a strange coincidence that I should have come to talk to you on the same subject."

"What do you mean?" said the Superintendent with a look of surprise.

The Diwan Bahadur related the incident he had witnessed. The police official appeared puzzled:

"Strange that you should have stumbled on it!"

"But I cannot understand this old woman. She makes a mess of things, when she tries to be bland and innocent. I know that the girl is not her niece."

"How do you know?" cut in the Superintendent.

Again, the Diwan Bahadur explained how he had met the girl on the train, and how he came

(Continued From Page 15)

to know that she had come to visit her old nurse.

"So you think that the old woman is hiding something."

"Yes, but I can get to know the truth, if you won't mind my interviewing her. In the meantime, you can search that cottage and see if there is anything that will help to clear the thing."

The police official expressed his agreement, and the elderly Diwan Bahadur left the police headquarters.

The Diwan Bahadur strolled along in deep thought. His brow was furrowed, and there was none of the easy, jaunty manner which sat so well upon him. Various possibilities floated through his mind. Why the old woman refused to speak the truth was beyond his comprehension. What possible object or motive could she have had in so doing? He reflected for a moment or two on the curious combination of chance. It was a mystery as profound as the mystery of the disappearance of the girl, and even more inexplicable.

He walked up the Venkatachala Chetti street, and as he passed the house of the old woman, his footsteps slackened. He walked on, however, still turning the matter over in his mind. Finally, he gave a brief nod of his head, turned sharply and went back the way he had come. This time he did not pass the old woman's house, but went in.

The quiet simplicity of the old woman's manner, as she received him, appealed to him strongly. He felt himself in the presence of a very genuine grief, the more real for its absence of outward sign.

"My name is Kesavarama Sastrigal," he said hesitatingly. "I must apologise for calling upon you like this, but I wanted some information about the girl who had disappeared, and it occurred to me you might be able to help."

"I?" repeated the old woman stolidly.

"Yes," nodded the Diwan Bahadur, and looked at her meaningly and she could not miss it. There was a brief silence.

"When did she come to you?" he asked.

"Last Monday."

"Perhaps by the morning Madura Express."

"Yes."

He noted a momentary hesitation, and he knew her reticence was going down. It was nothing less than a flash of sheer genius that prompted him to ask the question he did.

"Then you are her old nurse?"

He had his answer in the blush of guilt that even her best efforts could not conceal.

"How did you come to know that?" she asked with a puzzled look.

"She told me as I travelled with her in the train," he said, and continued without waiting for her to interrupt. "I am deeply sensible of the pain it must give you to speak of this matter, but believe me it is not the time for concealment. If justice is to be done, we must know everything about the girl. If you will reflect a little you will realise the truth of that clearly yourself."

She was silent for a moment or two, then almost reluctantly she nodded her head in agreement.

"You are quite right, sir," she said. "Painful as it is, I have no right to keep anything back. If at all I hadn't said this to the police, it was because Saroja made me promise not to reveal her identity to anyone, least of all to the police."

Quite simply and naturally she related her story of the girl. There was nothing remarkable in these proceedings, except the influence they worked on the old man, which could hardly have been surpassed by the most marvellous of natural phenomena. Gradually his hands became tightly clasped upon the elbows of his chair, his eyes dilated with surprise, his mouth opened, his doubts were all resolved, and he exclaimed

"Good Lord, she is my niece!"

Before the old woman could say anything, the Diwan Bahadur dashed off!

* *

The Diwan Bahadur's first act, after leaving the old woman, was to make his way to the police headquarters, and to acquaint the Superintendent of the unexpected turn of events. The Superintendent, who gave a patient hearing to the narrative, exclaimed:

"It's strange that you couldn't recognise your own niece!"

"Of course it would look strange," assented the old man, "but I hadn't seen her for the last fifteen years. She was a child of three when her mother—I mean my sister died. Her father wouldn't part with her, and so she remained with him instead of coming to me. The second wife he married was fond of the child in the beginning, as far as I know. Time and again I had heard that they were getting on very well. So it's really beyond me to understand the sudden change."

"Perhaps we may be able to get something to go on by visiting her place," said the police official. "There's nothing in melodrama that real life hasn't equalled. Anything that's possible in fiction is possible in real life."

The Diwan Bahadur assented gravely.

"I know the zamindar of Sakur," continued the police official. "He fears neither the laws of God nor man. He had reduced vice to a commercial art, and he has wrecked many human lives. Strange that this step mother of Saroja should have anv connection with him."

The Diwan Bahadur looked up suddenly. A premonition of danger quickened his pulse.

"You don't think Saroja is in his hands?"

His astonishment was genuine.

"Suspicion without proof is valueless," said the police official. "If you are prepared I shall accompany you to that town tonight."

The old man remained silent for a long time, and then said:

"All right. The train leaves at twenty past eight and I shall meet you at the station."

* *

As Diwan Bahadur Kesavarama Sastrigal entered "The Dawn", the bungalow once occupied by his late sister in the town of Kaveripur, he found no one to receive him. He walked into the drawing room and as he did so he heard voices from an adjacent room. He hated eavesdropping and tried to go away, but he could not stir. Something held him to the spot, and he found himself listening to the voices which he could distinctly hear. There were two voices, one a man's loud and reckless, the other a woman's soft and cautious.

"She's not a kid any more," he heard the man say. "I didn't believe you, when you said she'd got pretty, but she's all that."

"The last time when you were here, I asked to come and have a look at her," the woman answered, "but you wouldn't come."

There was a pause.

"But tell me how you managed

(Continued On Page 43.)

Merely brushing the teeth is not enough. Gums too must be kept healthy. 4 out of 5 people over 40 have Pyorrhea, that dreaded disease of the gums. Avoid Pyorrhea by using FORHAN'S the toothpaste made by a dentist to do both jobs,—clean teeth and at the same time safeguard your gums. Forhan's is different from all other toothpastes. It contains a special ingredient used by dentists everywhere to combat gum diseases. Forhan's keeps teeth sparkling white, gums firm and healthy. Don't run the risk of incurring that dreaded gum disease. Start using Forhan's now.

Cryptogram in the Courtroom

THE case of Billiken versus Billiken was finally in the hands of the jury. The plaintiff and defendant mopped the nervous perspiration from their brows while they awaited the verdict that would make one of them a millionaire and the other a pauper.

Inside the jury room, Ariovistus Babblemouth was in his glory. Not only had he been selected as foreman of the jury, but eleven people were locked in the same room with him and had to listen to his oratory.

READ AD OX IMPALM QUI LUCKY PNWM:
RNWM UKM PCL ZCRRMI, RHU PCLD
DCTNI, REIMM PCLD QVUCI NKY
QUCI MTTD. NYY
OAVW NKY ZNWAKT
LUHYMI, ZMNR RUTMREMI
NKY ZNWM QUI
RHMKRX OAKCRMD.

At the end of two hours, Babblemouth paused to observe the effect of his arguments. All the male members of the jury had been reduced to silence with the exception of the chap who was addicted to snoring. But the women members of the jury were in a huddle and their muttered conversation aroused Babblemouth's suspicions that something underhand was afoot.

Even as he watched, a folded paper passed from one girl to another. Babblemouth pounced upon the note. Nothing like that would go on while he was in charge of the jury. The note contained a message in cipher. That, however, did not daunt the public-spirited Babblemouth, for while the court waited without and the jury slumbered within, he worked out the cryptogram. Can you do as well as Babblemouth?

(Solution See Page 46.)

"GOD WILL SAVE HER"

to get her out of Madras," came the woman's voice again.

"We gave that old woman enough to keep quiet, and I played the role of her old uncle whom you once said was somewhere in Madras. She readily believed me and the rest was simple. The trouble, however, started when that young fool noticed her being carried to the car. Anyway, my men managed it all right, and they are now under lock and key."

"They? What do you mean?"

"Why? That young fool is also here."

There was nothing more to be learnt, and it was a stroke of fortune that the Diwan Bahadur was able to overhear their talk, as otherwise it would have been next to impossibility to extort so much valuable information. He slowly withdrew from the drawing room, and as he approached the gate he met a servant of the house.

"Who is with your mem sahib?" he asked.

"The zamindar of Sakur, sir," he said, and added: "Do you want to see her sir?"

"Not particularly," he replied. "Any way I shall call again."

He strolled along the road, at the end of which he was joined by his friend the Superintendent of Police.

* *

When Sankaran opened his eyes he felt as though his head weighed a ton; his mouth was dry, and his tongue felt like a piece of blotting paper. He struggled into a sitting position and looked about him. He was in a cellar It appeared to be a basement, for its only two windows looked out on a brick wall a few feet away. The windows had heavy old-fashioned iron bars firmly fixed into the brick work. He slowly stood up and tried the door, but it was a massive affair, evidently firmly locked on the outside. As he was carefully observing every part of

(Continued From Page 42.)

the room, he was startled by a 'click' in the door. Suddenly he lay still. Caution told him to lay still, to reign unconsciousness. The door slowly opened. Sankaran, looking with half closed eyes, saw a man enter the room. He had a gun in his hand and looked round cautiously. What his object was in coming into the cellar was not plain—perhaps he had been sent to ascertain the condition of the prisoner! When he saw the still form on the floor, he relaxed a good deal of his caution "They have nearly killed him!" Sankaran heard him mutter. He slowly bent over the unconscious figure, and as he did so, Sankaran, instantly seizing the opportunity, attacked him, pressing a knee into the man's back and getting a grip on his throat. The man squealed and struggled, but most of his courage had been knocked out of him by the suddenness of the attack, and it was not long before he lay still. Closing the door behind him, Sankaran bent his steps into the building. He had made up his mind what to do; indeed, there was no time to be lost. It was already dusk. He began his search and as he went about, a man suddenly emerged with a lighted candle in his hand. Sankaran had barely a second to slip into the room immediately behind him. As the man passed shuffled by, he heard an exclamation of anger and disgust, and suddenly there was a click in the lock of the door. He needed no inspiration to tell him what had happened! He was again a prisoner. It was a cruel piece of misfortune. He moved about to see if he could touch a window anywhere. but there did not appear to be one. It was very dark

"Very queer," he muttered. "There must be a window somewhere."

He moved on again suddenly with a strange feeling that he was not alone. Surely somebody else was moving about. He wished that it had been less pitchy dark. He seemed to hear a laboured breathing. Then his hands, outstretched to guard his face, touched a soft object, and a voice broke into a cry:

"What's it, what horror is this?' it asked. "Oh! don't you torture me enough? Why don't you poison me and have done with it? Oh! you miserable cowards."

It was the voice of Saroja!

"Saroja!" he exclaimed. "This is Sankaran. For God's sake don't make any noise."

The next moment he found her in his arms trembling and crying.

"Take me away from here, Sankaran," she pleaded. "Take me away."

There was no time to be lost. His eyes suddenly wandered towards the ceiling, and there came a gleam in them.

"Why are you silent, Sankaran? Take me away."

Sankaran's mind was somewhere else. He groped in the dark. Accidentally he stumbled on a table, which he dragged to the side of the wall facing the door, and suddenly he asked Saroja:

"Is there any chair here?"

"Why?"

"To escape. We cannot fight these men—they are too many; the most we can do is to escape from them."

"How, how?"

"Through the skylight."

Saroja brought a chair. Part of the sari and various other pieces of clothing served to make a rope, and it was half an hour later, Sankaran emerged out of the room with Saroja.

Stillness reigned everywhere and as they were about to slip out of the gate, a bullet whizzed through and hit Sankaran on the shoulder. He fell forward on his knees and blood trickled down on his arm. Saroja was bewildered. A dark stunted figure had appeared from nowhere.

"God must save you!" exclaimed Sankaran, as Saroja bent down to examine his wound.

"God will save her!" came a thundering voice in response, and as Saroja looked up from the fainted figure, she was amazed to find the old gentleman of the train and a dozen policemen armed with pistols.

"Take him to a doctor immediately," said the Diwan Bahadur after rendering first aid to Sankaran.

Half an hour later the Diwan Bahadur and Saroja left for Madras.

It was a week later. In the General Hospital Sankaran was still an in-patient. Saroja was his constant companion. One evening as they were alone in the Side Room. Saroja said:

"Do you know that—you—are staring at me?"

"Was I? I am so sorry."

"Don't be sorry; I am not sure that I didn't like it."

"Did you mean that?"

"Mean what?"

"That you like me—to watch you?"

"Did I say that; it sounds vain, doesn't it?"

"It sounds beautiful; almost unbelievable."

"Why?"

"Because you are so wonderful, and I—well, I am nothing."

She looked at him,, the cry was almost on her lips: "You are really wonderful," but she remained silent, and the moment passed.

"Saroja—will you marry me," he said huskily.

She closed her eyes and nodded. It was all he wanted. His arms went round hers, his eager lips found hers.

Feet Good And Bad

A Convention Of Chiropodists

A two-day convention, which began in London in mail week represents the first big attempt by British chiropodists to co-ordinate their profession. It represents, too, an advance on the way to national registration, which is the ambition of the leading chiropodists' associations. Mr. J.A.L. Duncan, M.P., the Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Minister of Transport, who opened the conference, commented on this project, s... that the first essential was unity in the profession. At present chiropodists' unity is just beginning.

The four hundred delegates came from the Chelsea Chiropodists' Association, the National Institute of Chiropodists, and the Northern and Western Chiropodists' associations. These four bodies have some 1,700 members. There are in the country some 2,500 trained and some 1,500 untrained chiropodists. Fifty of today's delegates came from Manchester, where the Northern Association has its headquarters; others were from South Africa, Canada, Australia, France and Luxembourg, and the first speaker to-day was Dr. C. E. Krausz, one of the leading American chiropodists. Altogether it is a convention on an international scale hitherto unknown to the profession.

Several doctors are addressing the delegates. The medical profession as a whole is neutral but individual doctors have had much to say on chiropody, both for and against writes "Manchester Guardian" correspondent.

In the anteroom to the conference hall there were a number of gruesome exhibits of feet good and bad. I was told that almost 70 per cent of the people of this country were afflicted with ailing feet. A man's shoe is apparently a sensible article, but women's short shoes and high heels, it is claimed, often throw the weight of the foot forward without giving it room for the expansion that always takes place when a foot is in action. Women, therefore, are the greater sufferers

Good feet are mainly found among the better-off young women and young men who need only be on their feet when they want to be. Dancers, and particularly ballet dancers, have sadly squashed toes; some of the exhibits to-day may well have been of dancers' feet. Incidentally about 50 per cent of British chiropodists are women. It was noticeable that the women delegates to-day were following their own gospel by wearing long low heeled shoes.

Coming Event

The whole regiment knew that the colonel was a bad horseman. When the order to move off was given, the band struck up the regimental march. The colonel's horse was not fond of music, and everybody was interested in its antics so interested that the front rank of the first company bunched up in the middle.

"Ease off" ordered a sergeant.

"No, 'e ain't," shouted a recruit, "but 'e soon will be."

Stars' "Influence" On Dictators

Conference Predictions

The influence of the stars on Europe's dictators and the possibility of an upheaval in the near future were among the subjects discussed at the third astrological conference, which opened at Harrogate.

Mrs. Alice James, of Exeter, who is the author of many well known astrological works, said there were no immediate indications of strife in Europe, but "there may be a big war in about two years and Britain will inevitably be drawn into the struggle". In Russia the prospects were very good and there was no chance of a failure there. The United States, however, was under adverse influence and there was big trouble on that nation's horoscope. "They will have to be very careful about the dollar and more particularly about the mental condition of the people".

Mr. W. Scott, of Hyde, Cheshire, described Franco as a war-monger. Hitler was at present under very powerful good influences in the sense that he would be lucky. Hitler was influenced by Jupiter, the planet of worldly success But Mr. Scott predicted that Hitler would eventually fail, stating emphatically. "There is no doubt about it". Mussolini, on the other hand, was under the bad influence of Mars, the planet of strife and dispute.

The opening lecture of the conference was given by Miss Isabelle M. Pagan, of Edinburgh, who said most astrologers were believers in reincarnation. She had been told that in her former lives she had been an artist in Italy or Greece, and believed that this was so from the facility with which she had acquired a knowledge of Italian.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

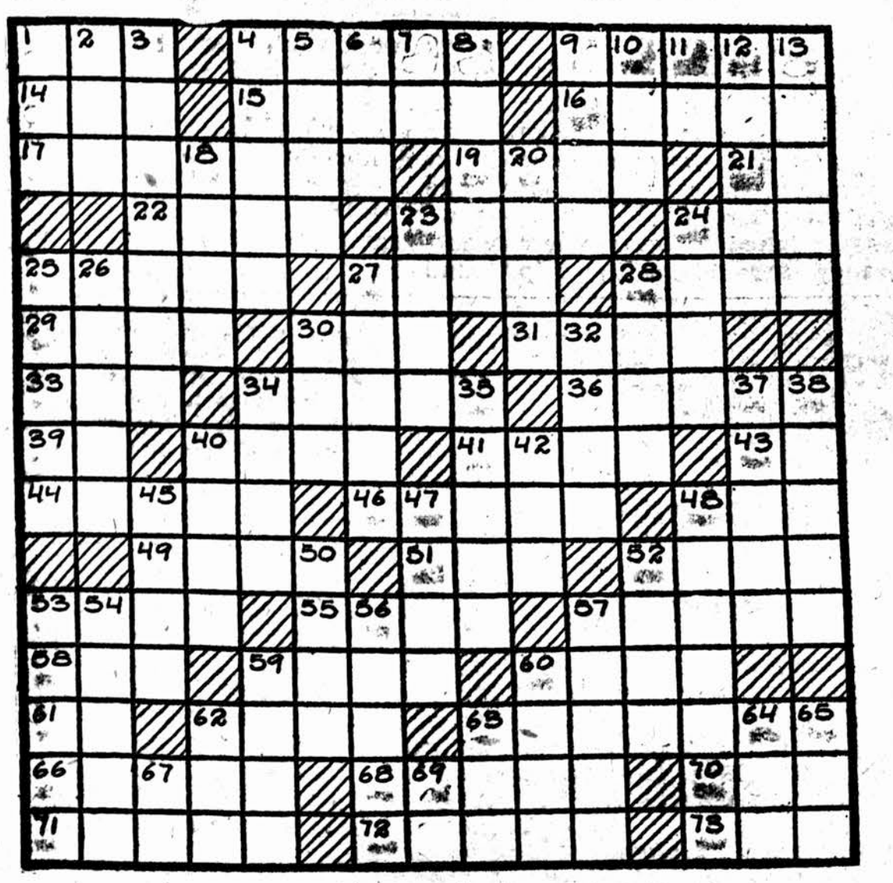
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Pikelike fish.
4—Who wrote "Arrowsmith"?
9—What earl became Queen Elizabeth's favorite?
14—Turkish officer.
15—Who was the muse of amatory poetry?
16—Who wrote "The Rights of Man"?
17—What labor leader founded the A. F. of L.?
19—Metal.
21—Indefinite article.
22—Cushions.
23—More.
24—Japanese statesman.
25—Dreads.
27—What is the first name of the architect who designed the George Washington Bridge over the Hudson?
29—Level.
29—Frog.
30—Silkworm.
31—What river separates Holstein and Hanover?
33—Skill in performance.
34—What Supreme Court justice was attorney-general under Coolidge?
36—Unaccented part of a foot.
39—Italian article.
40—Melt.
41—Percentage paid for exchange of currency.
43—Egyptian sun god.
44—Girl's name.
46—What king of Israel was the son of Jesse?
48—Strike lightly.
49—Fells.
51—Lair.
52—Tardy.
53—Scent.
55—Shield or protection.
57—Places where the skin is ruptured.
58—Simpleton.
59—Deed.
60—Secure a vessel.
61—Printer's measure.
62—Member of the nobility.
63—Who discovered the St. Lawrence?
66—Loiter.
68—Part of a lyric ode.
70—Wily.
71—Paris is the capital of what French department?
72—Who was the inventor of dynamite?
73—Hasten.

VERTICAL

1—Restrain from free speech.
2—Past.
3—Unchecked.
4—City in England.
5—Makes a mistake.
6—Existed.
7—Pronoun.
8—Dirties.
9—Epic.
10—Bushmen.
11—Note of the scale.
12—Growing out.
13—Gaseous element.
18—What is another name for Belem?
20—Trick.
23—Ache.
24—Who invented color photography?
25—Delicate.
26—What Confederate commander was defeated by Sherman in 1864: Jubal ———?
27—Throng.
28—What river was once the boundary between Rome and Carthage?
30—Greek letter
32—Placed.
34—Who wrote "Arms and the Man"?
35—Projecting edges of a roof.
37—Angry.
38—Satisfies.
40—Row of seats.
42—Alcoholic beverage.
35—Indian coasting vessel.
47—Mine entrance.
48—What is the missing part of the name of the popular American illustrator: Maxfield ———?
50—Prophet.
52—Booty.
53—Who wrote "Awake and Sing"?
54—Who was the mother of Perseus?
56—The works of what Greek physician were the foundation of medical science for centuries?
57—What is the capital city of Richelieu County, Quebec?
59—Who was the heroine of the motion picture "You Can't Have Everything"?
60—Manufactured
62—Sea eagle
63—Sea gull.
64—High priest of Israel.
65—Hardy cereal grass.
67—Japanese measure.
69—Italian river.



Quizzical Calculations

JOE JONES passed one-sixth of his life in childhood and one-twelfth as a youth. When one-seventh of his life has elapsed, he had a son who died at half his father's age, and Joe lived on for four years more. How old was he when he died?

* * *

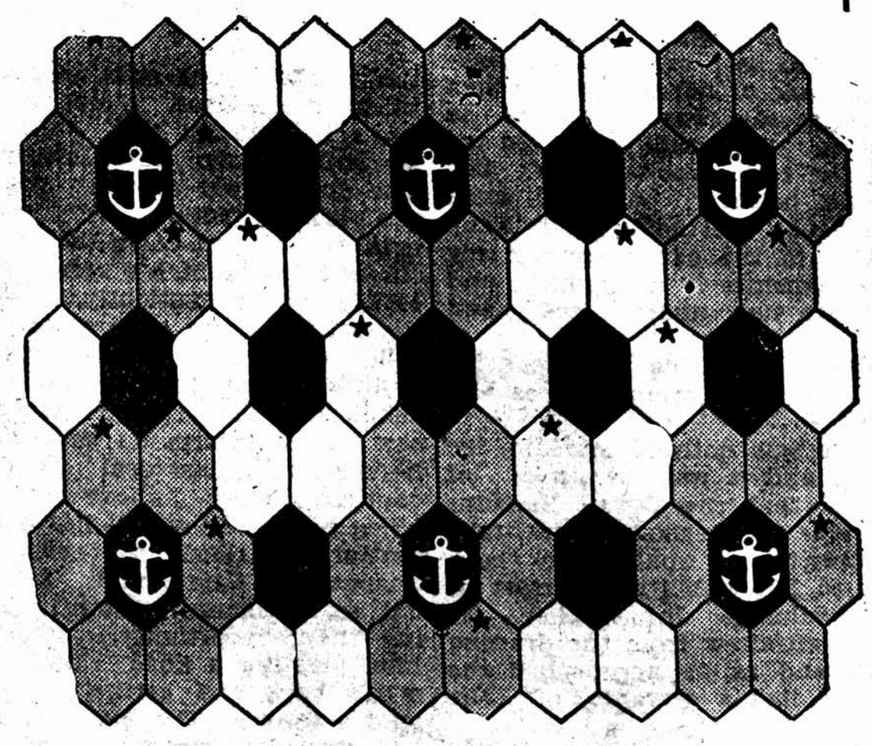
MY carpet is 22 feet across. My stride, either backward or forward, is always two feet, and I make one stride every second. If I take three strides forward and two backward continuously until I cross the carpet, how long does it take me to reach the end of it?

* * *

FIVE married couples happened to meet at a certain hotel, and one of the husbands proposed that they should dine together at a round table, with the ladies in the same places always, so long as each man could seat himself between two ladies but never next to his own wife. How long would their nights at the table continue.

(For Solution See Page 46.)

A SHIPPING PUZZLE



In the following puzzle, the bee cells surrounding the anchors are to be filled with letters spelling a common synonym for "ship" and the names of five kinds of ships. The interlocking of the cells makes it possible to work out these names by filling in the remaining cells with the letters of words defined below. The stars indicate the cells that contain the initial letters of the words, which are to be read clockwise.

Top row:

1. A craft for navigation of the water.
2. A long tirade on any subject.
3. Ship used in the whaling industry.
4. A mounted man-at-arms.
5. A steel cargo boat fitted for the carrying of liquids in bulk.

Middle row:

1. A loop of iron with two points to be driven into wood.
2. To withdraw.
3. A celestial body revolving about the sun.
4. In baseball, the time and score of each side while it is playing.
5. Constitution or quality of being.

Bottom row:

1. A mail boat.
2. The mouth of a volcano.
3. A small armed ship used in the Revenue Service.
4. Being within the house.
5. A ship employed in supplying other ships with stores.

SKI-JUMPER

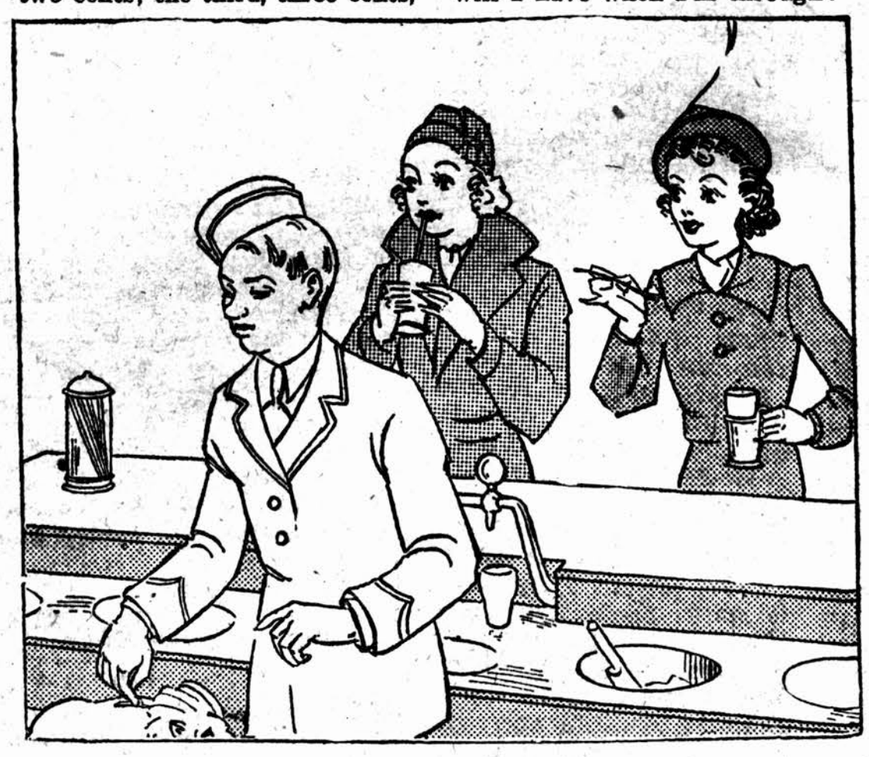
WITH the winter sports season at its height in Blinkville, the natives flocked from far and near to see the great ski-jumping contest, and were well rewarded for their trouble when they saw Oscar Kaneeski capture the skiing championship of Bounty County.

The first jump was a tremendous leap that broke all local records. In fact, when Oscar started down the slide, it seemed to the spectators that he would cover the entire 422-foot course in a single bound. When, however, Oscar came to a stop opposite one of the markers stationed an exact number of feet from the starting place, much of the course still lay before him.

Had Oscar gone 67 feet more, he would have covered more than one-half of the course, whereas had he gone five feet less, he would have traveled less than one-third of the run. How far did Oscar jump?

THRIFTY SODA-MAN

"I'M just holding this job," a soda-jerker said, "until the regular man gets back. The first day, out of my tips, I put one cent in the lion; the next day, two cents; the third, three cents, and so on. Each day, I manage to put in one cent more than the previous day. Today, the middle day of the period I'm to work, the deposit was 49 cents. What will I have when I'm through?



Muddled

Lawrence Cramer, youthful, unimpressive-looking Governor of the Virgin Islands, called upon the Secretary of the Interior. He gave his name to a door-keeper merely as "Cramer," sat down to wait. Thirty minutes passed then forty-five.

The young Governor concluded that he had not made his name and position clear. So he approached the doorkeeper and explained that he was Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Flustered, the man picked up the telephone.

'Mr. Secretary,' he said, 'there's a virgin here from Governor's Island."

Young Husband: "Darling, you should have cooked twelve plates of this soup instead of two."

Bride: "Do you like it so much, dear?"

"No, but it would have been more suitable to the amount of salt you have put in."

PUZZLES AND PASTIMES

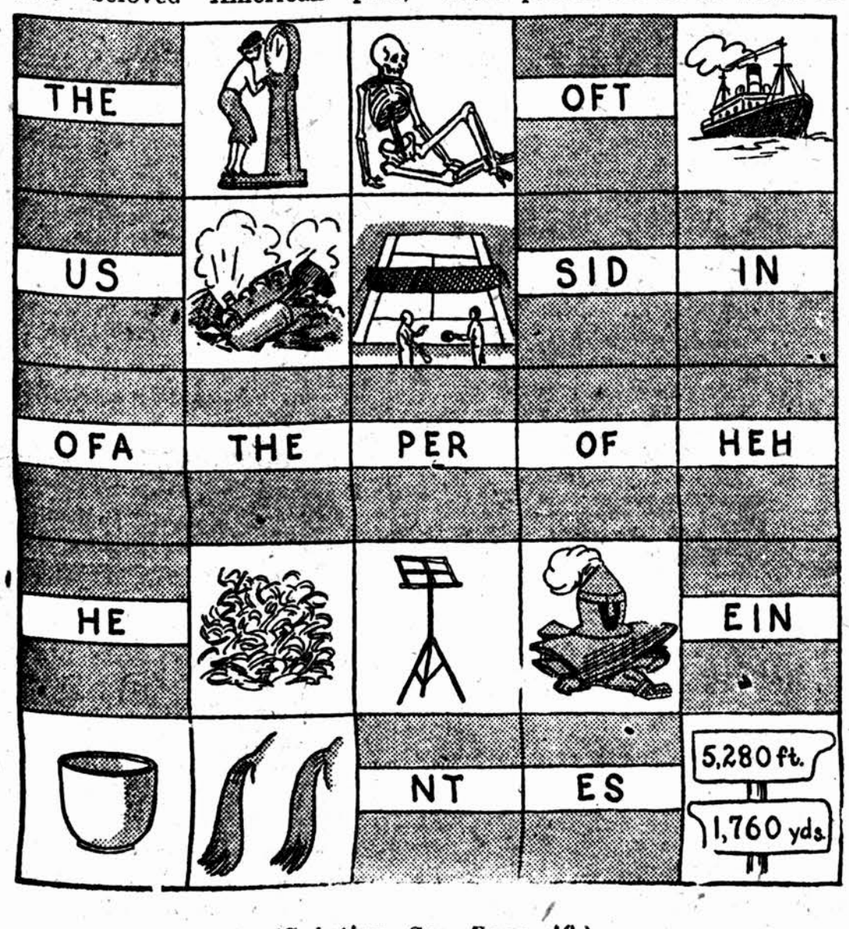
This Circle May Be Converted into a Game If It Is Mounted on Cardboard. Place a Pin Through the Center and Spin It. Meanwhile, One of the Guests, Blindfolded, Points with a Pencil, in the Manner of Tik-Tak-To, at the Whirling Dial. The Panel in Which the Point Rests After the Circle Comes to a Stop Contains the Figure He Must Emulate.

Longfellow and the Knight's Move

LAST week was the 131st anniversary of the birth of that beloved American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

The titles of five of Longfellow's poems are to be found in the accompanying drawing. Three of these are short poems and two are works of considerable length. By jumping from square to square, using the knight's move, the puzzlist is to form these names from the pictures and word fragments contained in the squares jumped to. Visit every square once only.

The knight's move, in case you are not a chess player, is two squares vertically and one horizontally, or two squares horizontally and one vertically.



(Solution See Page 46.)

Buried Poets

THE names of eight famous British poets are buried in the following lines; that is to say, the letters that spell the names form in their proper order parts of different words:

The sun is darting rays of gold
Upon the moor, enchanting spot,
Whose purple heights, by Ronald loved,
Up open to his Shepherd cot.
And sundry denizens of air
Are flying, aye, to each his nest;
And eager make at such an hour
All haste to reach the mansion blest.

Can you find the buried poets?

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Health Tips To Indoor Workers

health-giving stimulation of fresh air and sunshine is all the greater if it is given at intervals than if it goes on constantly all the year round—a comforting thought for those whose life can never be one long holiday.

Importance Of Posture

Apart from exercise and recreation out of working hours, the office worker can do a good deal to counteract the disadvantages of enforced lack of muscular movement by keeping them in a correct position while at work. Correct posture is very important to the health of anybody who has to maintain the same position, whether sitting or standing, for any length of time. In typing, for example, the body is kept in one position while performing small restricted repeated movements, and this position is usually a wrong one—the legs crossed, the back stooped, and the head poked forward. With the chest held in this way the upper parts of the lungs are not fully ventilated, so that less oxygen is taken in and less of the waste carbon dioxide given out, a condition which is bad both for nutrition and efficiency. The correct posture for sitting at a desk varies with the individual and his or her type of body, but if instead of lounging over the desk the head is bent with the neck straightened backwards the bend of the spine is automatically straightened out, the abdominal muscles are kept under control, and the whole muscular balance is corrected. Shopgirls and factory girls who have to stand for long periods often suffer great dis-

(Continued From Page 11)

comfort from aching swollen feet and ankles. This is often due partly to wrongly-fitting shoes, but also to incorrect posture. If the heels are too high and the toes of the shoes too short, the muscles of the arch of the foot get tired, pressure is exerted backwards through the big toe on to the joint, and the whole mechanism of the foot becomes upset. Standing constantly in this position the whole body becomes fatigued and strained and, the muscles of the arch sharing in the fatigue, a vicious circle is set up. The arch "drops" producing the conditions known as flat foot, and once this happens not only do the toes lose their spring and corns and bunions make their appearance, but the strain is reflected in the spine, and standing becomes a weariness reflected through the whole body. The importance of having well-fitting comfortable shoes and of standing correctly cannot be too strongly emphasised for people who have to be on their feet all day.

It is wise also to learn not to expend unless energy in wasteful muscular movements, such as can be observed in the drawn, tense expression of the face when the muscles are contracted under the influence of hurry or anxiety. A calm, orderly performance of muscular movements can be learnt, but it needs self-control and perseverance. It can be acquired more easily if the worker knows how to relax whenever a spell of work is over. The relaxation need only take a minute or two, but the ability to "let go" every muscle for those few minutes is worth an hour of sitting doing nothing in a state of tense rigidly.

When Diet Is Faulty

But perhaps the most fruitful of all sources of ill-health in the office worker is faulty diet. It is not always easy to get meals which are nourishing and appetising without being expensive if one is dependent for the chief meal of the day on restaurant food. Many firms who employ a large number of office workers now provide a canteen where a good meal of meat, fish or eggs, vegetables or salad, fruit puddings, etc., can be obtained at reasonable prices, and the benefit to their workers in health and efficiency is inestimable. With this arrangement only a light meal in the evening is necessary—cheese or a boiled egg, or sardines with salad, a slice of whole-meal bread and butter, some raw fruit and a glass of milk. This provides plenty of nourishment and is easy to prepare, so that there is no need to bolt it in order to rush off to the evening's pleasure.

But the less fortunate office workers who have no such midday provision made for them often suffer severely from dietary errors which are not easy to overcome. There is the difficulty of sufficient time in a crowded cafe during the rush hour, the lack of variety and of appetising cooking and service the cafes which most office workers can afford, and the scarcity and expensiveness of the "protective" fresh fruits and vegetables on the menu. Those who have homes where a good meal can be provided in the evening would do better to make their mid-day meal a light one—cheese, brown bread and butter, an apple and a glass of milk—which can be served quickly and leaves time to take a walk before going back to the office. The tea-and-bun lunch should not be allowed to become a habit. That way lies anaemia, fatigue and constipation.

It is always rather difficult for people who sit for long hours to avoid constipation; the muscles of the intestinal wall are apt to become sluggish and must be stimulated by food which leaves a certain amount of residue, and lubricated by plenty of fluid and a certain amount of fat. This means that wholemeal bread and cereals, large servings of salads, leafy vegetables, tomatoes, olive oil, butter, fresh fruits, including oranges, grapefruit and lemon juice, and dried fruits such as figs, prunes and apricots, either raw or stewed, should form the routine basis of the diet.

Adapting Meals To Weather

Many workers who are able to obtain good nourishing food are not very careful to adopt their meals to the weather. They go on taking meat and fat in the hot weather, forgetting that milk and cheese will provide them with both protein and fat, and that fruit and ice cream make a very nourishing as well as pleasant and easily digestible combination.

Another dietary fault which can be easily corrected is the breakfast hurriedly bolted in order to catch a train. It is no use saying "I am too tired to get up a little earlier in the morning." If that is true it means that it is necessary to go to bed earlier at night. The candle cannot be burnt at both ends as well as in the middle.

Clothing, so far as it affects the health of the office worker, is not a matter about which one can be dogmatic. It is largely a matter of individual taste and comfort. Fortunately it is no longer fashionable for girls to wear tight corsets which further impede the breathing of lungs constricted by stooping. But a common mistake is to wear clothing which is not adapted to sudden change of temperature. A thin dress and scanty underclothes may be quite comfortable in a well-warmed office in the winter, but not nearly warm enough for going home in an east wind unless a really thick coat is worn over them. Also it is far better to wear clothes which are warm enough for the windows to be kept open then to rely on the atmosphere being "muggy" enough not to feel cold in thin garments. It is just as bad to be clothed heavily enough for a winter day in the open but over-clothed for a centrally heated office. A dry pair of shoes and stockings should always be available for changing after a wet journey, for sitting with cold, damp feet is often responsible for severe colds, chills and rheumatism.

The health of the office worker is very largely a matter of common-sense adjustment to external conditions, and upon the ability to make these adjustments depends the comfort, health and happiness of thousands who, under modern industrial conditions, are obliged to spend a great part of their lives in close confinement.

SOLUTIONS OF PUZZLES

KNIGHT'S MOVE: The five poems are: "The Courtship of Miles Standish," "The Skeleton in Armor," "Tales of a Wayside Inn," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," "Excelsior."

• • •

Buried Poets: Gray, Moore, Dryden, Keats, Pope, Hemans, Gay, Byron.

• • •

Soda-Man: There will be $47.53 in the bank.

• • •

Juror's Cryptogram: "This is my recipe for pound cake: Take one cup butter, two cups sugar, three cups flour and four eggs. Add milk and baking powder. Beat together and bake for 30 minutes."

• • •

Shipping Puzzle: Tow Row: Vessel, Screed, Whaler, Knight, Tanker. Middle Row: Staple, Depart, Planet, Inning, Nature. Bottom Row: Packet, Crater, Cutter, Indoor, Tender.

Calculations: Jones lived to the age of 84. Carpet Strides: The carpet is covered in 48 seconds. Dining Couples: The couples dined under the stipulated conditions for 18 nights.

• • •

Ski Jumper: The jumper covered 145 feet.

• • •

Big Doings: 1,014,492,758,623,188,405,797.

G	A	R		L	E	W	I	S		E	S	S	E	X
A	G	A		E	R	A	T	O		P	A	I	N	E
G	O	M	P	E	R	S		I	R	O	N		A	T
		P	A	D	S		P	L	U	S		I	V	E
F	E	A	R	S		C	A	S	S		E	V	E	N
R	A	N	A		E	R	I		E	L	B	E		S
A	R	T		S	T	O	N	E		A	R	O		I
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E	N		E	A	R	L			C	A	D	E		L
T	A	R	R	Y			E	P	O	D	E			H
S	E	I	N	E			N	O	B	E	L			I

An Exile In Foreign Land

Unpaid Public Servant

Beatrice Webb Enters Eighty And Still Going Strong In Mission Of Salvaging Civilisation

(By BURAN)

The Webbs like the Wallaces, the Hammonds and the Coles have become an institution. They are the most remarkable unpaid public servants that England has given to the civilised world. Reading of 'My Apprenticeship' will know the influences that shaped Beatrice Webb from her birth. Her craft is the craft of the social investigator. She came to it after crude observation and clumsy attempts at note-taking, of listening and recording the spoken word and of experimenting with existing institutions. "The very subject matter of my science is society, its main instrument is social intercourse. For the sociologist, unlike the physicist, chemist and biologist, is in a quite unique manner the creature of his environment... It is his own social and economic circumstance that determines the special opportunities, the peculiar disabilities, the particular standpoints for observation and reasoning—in short, the inevitable bias with which he started on his way to discovery, a bias which ought to be known to the student of his work so that it may be adequately discounted." She engaged nerself in perpetual controversies with politicians and philanthropists. Early, she came under the influence of Charles Booth and Herbert Spencer and assiduously studied social histories and economic treaties. She become a profound brain, 'overtly out for a career of her own'. H. W. Nevinson remarked that she was "a rather hard and learned woman, with a clear and analytic mind." She collaborated in every one of her husband's works.

Arresting Polemic

Whole vistas of social quackery became familiar and fruitful fields for these social analysts and investigators. Their seminal studies about the History of Trade Unionism, Industrial Democracy, History of Local Government and Methods of Social study deserve a place on the shelves with other scholarly works of Halevy, Maitland and Stubbs. That illuminating volume on Statutory Authorities is a first-rate institutional history. The student of social science finds in their 'Constitution for a Socialist Commonwealth, a book bristling with institutional ideas and administrative technique. The Decay of Capitalist Civilisation is a detailed criticism of the ethos of our civilisation. It is an arresting and decisive polemic which supplies a most effective pendant to Mr. Tawney's "Acquisitive Society." In every one of their works, there is a genuine revelation of some portion of the body social, hitherto outside the hinterland of organised knowledge.

Fabian Society

The Webbs founded the London School of Economics and Political Science which marked an epoch in academic education. Its buildings in Houghton Street, Kingsway, now teem with thousands of students from all parts of the world. Graham Wallas, Westermark, Lowes Dickinson, Hobhouse, Bowley and Cannan, the creative forces who shaped the mental climate of our epoch adorned the London School. They founded the New Statesman with Bernard Shaw in 1913, which has set up a new standard in journalism. They were the inspiration of the Fabian Society. They fought for the reform of the Poor Law. They dread revolution and believe in the "inevitability of gradualness." Indomitable energy, undiminished devotion to a cause, penetrating social insight, scientific objectivity and detachment, a passion for social justice, a profound eqalitarianism, a power to be selfless in public affairs, an ability to keep young in spirit and a genius for friendship; these are some of the engaging qualities which have made them the adorable couple that they are.

Abstract speculations leave them curiously unmoved. They are impatient of impulses. Sensations do not stir them in the least. Zimmern happily observed that while the Webbs are interested in the County Councils, Wallas interested himself with the Councillors That is profoundly true of the Webbs. That is why J. L. Hammond called them as administrative giants. They think and work in terms of institutions rather than in terms of living beings with sentiments and emotions. They proceed by patterns and processes and not by persons. Life to them is an intellectual adventure in the realm of institution and ideas. Their partnership is a most creative one in social history. Beaverlike they have built up their social studies with the solid bricks of stark facts. It is refreshing to see from Lenin's letters that he translated Webbs' "Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism" in 1897. At the ripe age of seventy-five, the aged mortals have written two monumental volumes on Soviet Communism. They are not all aglow with the Soviet structure. They are aware of the "disease of the Soviet orthodoxy". But they have disarmed the doubts and hesitations of many in affirming emphatically in their postscript to the new edition. that soviet communism is a new civilisation and is bound to spread.

Salvaging Civilisation

Their patient investigations, profound researches, ingenious inventive skill and disinterested kindness have dispelled many dark chapters in our social matrix, bringing sweetness and light into many homes. Theirs is an enduring edifice for they have no axe to grind, no hobby horses to ride. A famous American judge while discussing the supreme need of America remarked "What we need is a Sidney and Beatrice Webb". We can extend it to other countries.

The Passfield sages have elevated human personality to a noble level they have added dignity and lustre to our civilisation. That these suave and subtle social analysts be spared for many years to continue their self-appointed task of salvaging civilisation is my sincere and earnest wish

(Continued From Page 1.)

at home and abroad. In 1922, he travelled through Mexico and came to Japan via Pacific and stayed there for about three months. During this period, he was entrusted the mission of forming an amity between Japan and Afghanistan. He took this opportunity to enlighten Japanese about India and its people. Universal brotherhood and World Federation also formed a part of his propaganda. From here, he went to Peking in China; travelled through Outer Mongolia; had short stay in Siberia and Moscow and returned to Afghanistan in the autumn of 1923. The next year, he left for United States of America via U. S. S. R. and Europe. A life sketch of his was warmly presented to the public by Asia Magazine of New York in May 1925. During his stay in California, he prepared an Indian Mission for Tibet. He collected dol. 12,000/- from Indians in U. S. A. and started for the Far East with seven Indian volunteers. He had acquired the permission of China and reached Tibet. Next year he went back to China. After his one more round the world trip, he was thinking of returning to Afghanistan in 1927, when rebellion broke out in that country. He went to Tehran and in 1929 passed several months in the Soviet capital. In September of the same year, he went to Berlin and started his World Federation. He returned to the Far East the next year, and since then he is carrying on his activities regarding World Federation and Universal Brotherhood on the basis of Universal understanding, Love, Justice, Renunciation and Service, in the Capital of the Land of the Rising Sun. To propound his views and broadcast his ideals, he has started a monthly circular letter as he calls it, the price of which he has kept any friendly offering. Its name is "World Federation." There is a Board of Directors to look after the activities of the World Federation. Many prominent Japanese are its members. Recently with the public subscription he has been able to build a small cottage at the outskirts of Tokyo for the head quarters of his activities. It is his ambition to build a house for Indian students in Tokyo, and thus to create a bond of amity and friendship between the two nations. He also wants it to be a spiritual centre. In view of this idea he intends to build a Hindu temple, a Muslim mosque, a Christian church, Buddhist temple and Shinto shrine. All his cherished desires are held up for want of monetary help. As an exile in a far off land, he has no voice in his property in India. It is an irony of fate that this Raja of a state in India, an illustrious son of Bharat Mata has to live on public charity, in a far off land, in ripening old age. Even in this humble state, the magnanimous personality of Raja Saheb inspires awe and respect in the visitors. It touches one's heart to see this venerable old patriot preparing tea in his modest lodging to entertain his visitors. Master of thousands, has no one to look after him in his old age. In spite of this state of hardships and sufferings, one would always find in Rajasaheb cheerfulness and ardent devotion for his cause. Optimism is the life blood running through his veins. Young and old, people of any political shade of opinion find in him a kindly friend and a sound adviser. Many a time, one finds a very curious mixture of idealism and realism in his arguments and writings. Some times his views are marked as strange, but invariably they are based on sound common sense and keen observation

Chance To Visit India

It is quite in keeping with his nature that this old patriot, a noble son of India, pines to rest his bones in the soil of his mother land. His intense desire to visit the land of his birth is well marked in his recent writings. It would be quite in keeping with the changed political outlook in India if the Government of India considers favourably the various appeals of Raja Saheb and gives him a chance to visit his native land and to allow him to serve the sons of the soil by all legitimate means. The gist of all his activities can be found in the epitaph which he applies after his name viz.—SERVANT OF MANKIND.

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Weak "insecticides" won't protect your family from filthy flies!
Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.
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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

What an amount of poverty there is in our country, you can see from the pictures appearing in to-day's Corner. A friend of mine went round Bombay especially to take such photographs as may invite sympathy—And this is the result.

Sometimes I have wondered if those beggars in the streets deserve our sympathies! Are they really poor, or begging has just become their profession? I cannot say anything decidedly. But I feel, some of them surely must be very poor.

What shall we do to remove this poverty of our country? Our duty is to encourage these beggars to work, and see that they do not get used to idle life. As a matter of fact, most of them, I think, cannot take to active work, but we have to try.

Perhaps you want to get your boot blackened, perhaps you want to carry some things from one place to another—give these odd jobs to these poor people to do: Once they get accustomed to them they will always be happy.

However, those who are cripple, blind or suffering from a disease, one to be pitied on and well taken care of. For them we should try our best to see that they do not starve, that they do receive the necessary help.

You know, we have a Poor Children's Fund in the Balkan-ji-Bari. We utilise moneys or things received in this Fund, in the best way possible for poor children. Will you try and save something and send it on to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay. Any thing will be welcome and thankfully received and acknowledged.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 15th to 21st May 1938:—

1. Sis. Gazatri Nilkanth
2. Bro. R. G. Bhatnagar
3. Bro. N. R. Kavasmanek
4. Bro. Afzal Sayed
5. Bro Albert Lobo
6. Sis. Minakshi Rao
7. Sis. Khalida Sultana
8. Bro. Nanik R. K.

IT MAY BE YOU!

Once upon a time there was a King who ruled over a city. It was a little kingdom, but nothing ever went right in it. The king chose one set of ministers, and when things were clearly going wrong he chose another set, but the city grew no better. So the king was at his wit's end.

To make things worse there came a time when the king had to leave the city for a year. What would his poor city do without him?

The year passed, and the king came back. What was his surprise to find that the city was prosperous, and the people contented, and everything different. The wrong things had been put right. Then at once it came home to the king that what was wrong with the city was not its ministers or it judges, but its king.

Sometimes in our homes, or in our classes or at our games, everything goes wrong and we look round for the cause of it. There is So-and-so; he is very bad-tempered, and we should not be surprised if he is to blame. Or there is that member of the party who is not do

IN DISTRESS.

ing his best. But do we ever ask "What if I am the cause"?

Then sometimes the truth comes home to us. We leave home for a time, and the temper at once improves. We catch a cold and are out of the team for a time, and they do splendidly without us.

Nobody likes to admit that he is in the wrong. But the first person about whom we should think is ourselves. We are very proud; we think it is impossible that we should be responsible for anything that is wrong, but often the truth comes too late. It takes strength of character for us to see ourselves honestly, or as others see us.

We look round at others, and we say: "How can So-and-so be so stupid? Everybody knows it but himself." The fact is that he has always treated himself as if he were beyond blame, and so he has never seen himself as he really is. It is very foolish of him, but even while we are laughing at him we may be very much like him.

Many of us would be surprised to find how we appear to other eyes. It is better "not to think more highly of ourselves than we ought to think." The great men in business, the writers who attain to mastery, and the men who excel in all that is best are those who are humble, and see where they are wrong. They are generous to others, but hard and merciless to themselves.

When things go wrong, before looking for the culprit outside you, inquire within.

It may be you!

THE THRONE OF JUSTICE

(By Dingu K. Thadhani)

About 600 years after King Ashoka, in the year 385, the Emperor Vikramajit ruled over India. As a kind and cultured sovereign, his name remains immortal even upto this day. Our great poet, Kalidasa was one of the nine jewels of his Court. But more than as an Emperor, or as a kind and cultured man, or as a patron of learning, he is known as "Vikramajit—the Just." There is a story about his throne which you will like very much.

Years after the death of the Emperor, in a forest in a small village, some cowherd boys used to meet and play. One day they quarrelled over a trifle. Just for the sake of making fun, some of them placed a small boy on a raised piece of ground, and asked him to settle the dispute. The boy, miraculously, settled the dispute and delivered a very fine judgment. They tried a second time to settle a second quarrel and placed a different boy on the mound, and he too proved an excellent Judge. So, in course of time, it became a usual thing that all quarrels were settled in this way, at that place.

When the King came to know of this wonder, he too made an experiment by placing a child on the mound, and the child gave a wonderfully just judgment, An old man told the King that such judgments were delivered only by Emperor Vikramajit, and perhaps his throne was buried under that mound. The King ordered that excavations should begin at once and the throne be brought to him.

After digging a little deep down a beautiful throne of carved stone was taken out. It was brought before the King in his Court, after cleansing and decorating it. The King expressed a wish to sit on the throne and to dispense justice to everybody. He prepared to sit on the throne.

As he was about to sit, a voice came from the throne, "O King, this is the throne of the Emperor Vikramajit. Have you kept yourself away from sin like him? Is your heart as pure as the heart of a child? If not, you are not worthy of taking your seat on this throne." Then the throne flew away to the skies.

Justice is the greatest attribute of God. To be just, one should not be selfish, one's heart must be pure. It is children like you whose heart must be pure.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.
Birthday Registration.
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss)....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

Do not take sides with your friends and do not be hard on others.

HOW ANIMALS USE THEIR TAILS

(By Rusi Masani)

If we are interested in animals we must have noticed how very varied are their tails. Compare the horse's, with its long skein of hair, the pig's curly tail, the squirrel's bushy one, and the elephant's thin tail.

The reason for this variety is that animals use them for different purposes, and the tail is adapted to the use. We often notice that cows are constantly switching their tails across their backs to and fro. They are driving away the flies, which irritate their skins, and the tail is the only weapon the cow has for this purpose. With it she can reach all parts of her body.

Monkeys use their tails for a very different purpose. Many of them curl them round the branches of trees and then suspend their bodies. In such cases the tail really becomes a fifth hand.

Another curious use for the tail is seen in the kangaroo. Here it is of enormous size and very powerful. The kangaroo uses it

BEGGING ON THE ROAD.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)..

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

when it rests like the third leg of a tripod, and it helps to support its body in the resting position.

Still another use of the tail is seen in the dainty little squirrel. When it is resting, sitting up, its tail covers its body. The animal gets its name from this fact, for the word "squirrel" comes from two Greek words meaning "a shadow" and "a til." The animal is shaded by its tail.

But the chief use of the squirrel's tail is to help the little animal as it runs along the branches or springs from tree to tree. The tail is kept out behind and becomes a useful balancer for the animal in its movements.

It is a very interesting exercise to think of different animals and then to see what they do with their tails. In many cases we shall understand why the tail has its peculiar form.

WHY INK CHANGES COLOUR
(By Subhadra)

When we look at an old letter written, perhaps, in the early part of last century the ink is sometimes faded and yellow, although it was black when it was used.

Why has it changed colour? The action of the air and light has changed the chemical composition of the ink.

The blue-black ink we use now however, will not fade in the same way. It consists of a number of substances, including iron sulphate, which is almost colourless, and the colour is provided by a blue dye.

After being used for writing and exposed to the air the iron in the sulphate combines with oxygen in the air and produces a black compound. That is why our bluish ink turns black after a day or two.

AN OLD COAT
(By K. V. Raman)

I do remember when actually I was born, but my earliest recollection is that I was in the beginning a piece of cloth lying amongst other clothes in a tailoring shop. One day, out of pity, a kind gentleman who was in need of a coat, selected me to be the best amongst his choice and asked the tailor to stitch me into a nice coat of the modern type.

After a few days when I was ready in my new form, the gentleman after paying a few silver coins put me on. From this time onwards I led a good life which I am sure I would not have had, if I were to lie with my old tailor. I used to attend great functions such as meetings and lectures, etc. which were held under the presidentships of well-known men and so I had the opportunity to see them.

Although I enjoyed a good life during my youth, yet when I grew old, I had to suffer a great deal. My pockets and hands tore twice or thrice owing to my old age and my kind master sent me back to the old tailor to mend them. When I came home after my repairs I was happy only for a short time, for again as I advanced in age my collar and the belly tore. My master then thinking that I was of no use to him gave me to a beggar.

From this time, when I fell into the hands of the beggar, I lead a horrible life. I wish I went back to my old master in order to pass my last days of life rather than suffer as I am doing to-day.

AWFUL STORY
(By L. G. Panjwani)

Once there was an awful little girl, who had an awful way of saying the word awful.

She lived in an awful house, in an awful street and in an awful village.

She went to an awful school, where she had awful lessons out of awful books. Everyday she was so awfully hungry that she ate an awful lot, and looked awfully healthy.

Her cap was awfully small, and her feet were awfully large. When she took an awful walk she went up awful hills, and when she got awfully tired, she sat down under some awful trees.

In the summer she found the weather awful hot, in the winter awful cold. When it did not rain it was awful dry, and when it did rain, it was awful wet.

So that this awful girl was all the time in an awful state, and if she doesn't get over saying "awful" about everything, I am afraid she will come to an awful end.

WOULD YOU BELIEVE
(Sis. Sita)

That Napoleon was afraid of cats?

That more than 145,000,000 miles of telephone wire is in use?

That a snake's tongue is sensitive to sound?

That squirrels often forget where they have stored their food?

That flowers last longer if placed in a copper vase?

That Panama hats are made from the leaves of palm trees?

That Bank Notes are washed and ironed in U.S.A.?

THESE ARE FACTS
(Bro. George)

It takes relatively eight times the strength to ascend stairs that it requires to accomplish the same distance on level gound.

The emerald improves in colour on exposure to light. Pearls kept in the dark lose their lustre but regain it on exposure to the sun.

Creaking of furniture is due to the contraction and expansion of wood at different temperatures and in different states of dryness.

VOICES OF ANIMALS
(Sis. Mira)

Animals and birds cannot speak like mankind. But they have their own peculiar voices. Different names have been given to the calls of different animals. Here are a few:—

The dog barks.
The cock crows.
The cat mews.
The elephant trumpets.
The lion roars.
The jackal howls.
The duck quacks.
The peacock screams.
The owl hoots.
The turkey gobbles.
The bullfinch pipes.
The frog croaks.
The serpent hisses.
The rook caws.
The dove coos.

THE SQUATTING MENDICANT

REPAIRING A RUBBER BALL
(Bro. Jacob)

Everyone knows that quite a small hole will take the bounce out of a rubber ball A good repair may be made in this way.

Locate the hole and, if needful, open it out so that one end of a little tube, like a straw can be inserted.

Blow the ball full of air, and, when withdrawing the tube, pinch the opening so that the cut edges are brought well up.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THE UNEMPLOYABLE.

Smear these with rubber solution until the break is covered. Air pressure will keep the opening sealed, although the ball should not be used until the solution has set.

RAIN, DEAR?
(Sis. Mugta)

It was natural history lesson, but Rosie was not paying attention, teacher noticed it and thought she would catch her. "Rosie," she asked "what is the use of the reindeer?"

"To water the garden," said Rosie.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

MENDICANTS AND MENDICANT METHODSS.

Spain Under Franco

Reviewed (by Geoffrey Brereton in the "New Statesman and Nation."

Burgos Justice. By A. Ruiz Vilapiana. Translated by W. Horsfall Carter. Constable. 7s. 6d

If any still believe that Franco's regime, for all its retrogressive tendencies, does at least spell order and security for a majority of the population in insurgent territory, this book will dissipate their illusions. It records the experiences of a high judicial officer with no strong political view during the first year of the war. One of his duties was to certify the finding of dead bodies within the district.

On one of the first of these occasions where we had to officiate, we found near the Burgos cemetery the body of a poor peasant of Sasamon, propped up against a shock of corn. He was a comparatively young man—strong, dark, poorly-clad, his face horribly disfigured by bullet-wounds. As always happened, nobody dared to identify him, but in one of his pockets we found a dirty crumpled piece of paper on which was badly written in pencil, with many spelling mistakes:

"I warn all comrades to get away at once . . . they beat us brutally and kill us . . as their cause is lost they are resorting to barbarism."

One night he is awakened by the voice of the bailiff, shouting: "Don Antonio . . . get up . . . we've got seven more carcasses.' On another occasion he has to assist at the exhumation of the mayor of a neighbouring town and of his two sons, aged twelve and fifteen, who had been so hurriedly buried near the roadside that a hand had remained sticking above ground. With monotonous horror the tale goes on. Hundreds of people were murdered in this district alone, where, it should be remembered, there had been no strong Left-wing movement and no resistance to the military rebellion.

Long after the "criminally incompetent" Government had set its house in order, the insurgent authorities were still encouraging clandestine shootings. A circular, dated August 18th 1937, enjoined the health authorities to see that "bodies found abandoned outside the town" were buried in places where they should not contaminate the water supply.

Yet more significant than the evidence of continued terrorism is the quiet proof that this book gives of chaos and jobbery in insurgent territory. The only real power is wielded by the military. The civil authorities are lay figures, who go in daily fear of being denounced as half-hearted in their enhusiasm for the Crusade.'

Those who failed to secure the necessary marks for Catholic fervour and reactionary sentiment were simply removed from their posts, and the rest, living in terror and under strict vigilance, remained in complete subjection to the military authorities.

The position of Franco is interesting. Because he had a certain Moroccan reputation, Italy and Germany backed him as the destined "Leader." So far, the Spanish people, who are blessed with a sense of humour, have resisted people, who are blessed with a sense of humour, have resisted all attempts to "put over' his personality. De Llano reigns supreme in Andalusia, where his followers laugh contemptuously at "the dwarf of Salamanca." Mola, until his death in June, 1937, was the idol of the reactionaries in Burgos, and commanded the support of the Carlists and of Catholics of the old school. At Mola's funeral Franco standing on the steps of the Divisional Headquarters, greeted the arrival of the coffin with a magnificent Roman salute.

He did the gesture very well and effectively, but it so happened that the crowd, instead of gazing at him with deep emotion, could not control their amusement, because a large and very revealing rent showed under his armpit.

If this pupet general, who has so far failed to capture the imagination of Spaniards, is unlikely to rule Spain if and when he conquers it, what of the forces behind him? The army? With the help of foreign officers and materials the Spanish army can wage a war, but it would hardly be capable of governing in times of peace. The Church? But it must have men to stand in front of it, and the Gil Robles type off politician is now discredited The Phalanx? Apart from the fact that the Phalangists have been forcibly merged in unnatural union with the Carlists, their crusading spirit is now far from pure:

This organisation opened its doors widely to the masses; workman and peasant saw in it particularly, a haven of refuge from the terrorist regime of the local political boss. No questions were asked of persons who wanted to join: so that in its ranks will be found thousands of persons with Left sympathies, not to speak of Marxists, forced to choose between donning the blue shirt or death.

To the friends of Franco, the evidence of "Burgos Justice" must be profoundly disquieting, and the only thing left is to attack the character of the author. The mud has duly been slung, not, however, by insurgent Spaniards, but by an English Peer speaking the House of Lords on December 21st, 1937. When approached by the publishers, the Noble Lord would adduce no grounds whatever for his charges, which, even if true, would have been immaterial to the evidence of the book. One can but marvel at the reckless irresponsibility of such utterances, and rtgret that they cannot be made elsewhere than in the Upper House

ARE YOU GREY?

VIVA LINE HAIR OIL restores grey hair to its natural lustrous colour from the roots permanently and gently like nature. VIVALINE HAIR OIL is the original products which works its way from the roots. Insist on buying VIVALINE. Avoid imitations. Rs. 1/ large bottle for advanced greyness. Re. 1/12/- small Three bottles (Full Course) Post free. Bombay Agents:—MADHAV AGENCY, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Stockists:—Kemp & Co. Ltd., (all branches), The Popular Pharmacy, Perry & Co., Grant Road; Beli Ram Bros., Princess St., P. Harkisondas & Co., Lamington Road; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road.

Sole Distributors:—S.P. Co., P.O. Box No. 10,006, Calcutta

But Stuff

A Negro preacher was trying to explain the fury of Hades to his congregation

"You all has seen molten iron runnin' out from a furnace, ain't you?" he asked.

The congregation said it had.

"Well," the preacher continued, "dey uses dat stuff fo' ice-cream in de place I'm talking 'bout."

NATIONAL SCOUTS

(Continued From Page 14)

official influences and did not permit of patriotic service."

Pandit Kunzru, referring to the notorious Secret Circular that the Nawab of Chhatari had issued to commandeer assistance for the Second Round Table Conference, said that "the Nawab Saheb had misrepresented matters that had been fully thrashed out at the First Scout R.T.C." Pandit Kunzru pointed out that "the tone of the circular in question proved beyond doubt that the B. P. Association had not given any choice to its Commissioners to participate in the discussions of the Second R. T. C. with an open mind, and because of this the responsibility of its failure lay at the doors of the B. P. Association." Explaining the urgent need of removing the word 'King-Emperor' from the Promise, Pandit Kunzru said that the Scout Movement was purely educational and there was not the slightest need of this word being retained, ostensibly for political purposes.

Karanja Camp

For the first time in the history of the I. N. S. A. the Patrol Leaders of some of the troops in Bombay enjoyed a four-days training camp on the beautiful hill at Karanja. The I. N. S. A. has at its disposal a beautiful camp yround of more than four hundred acres on a small plateau on the Karanja hill. The camp site overlooks the Karanja creek and the Western Ghats. The vast camp area gives extensive opportunities for play, whilst a small forest provides splendid opportunities for woodcraft. Nearly forty members of the I. N. S. A. gathered here on 1st of May to enjoy hill climbing and training in patrol leadership. Hindu, Parsi, Mohamaden and untouchable sat together round the Camp-circle at night to sing national songs and enjoy the cool breeze which played merrily round the tents. This happy family of youths sat together for dinner, worked together for knowledge and played together for pleasure and recreation.

From the nucleus of these trained patrol leaders, about two from every troop, school centres and committees will be organised. These school committees will keep a vigilant eye on the state of scouting in their respective schools. They will approach their friends to explain to them the value and meaning of national scouting and take such joint measures they deem fit to expose any attempt that might be made by reactionaries to thwart the nationalisation of the Scout Movement.

Our Training Camp

The third training camp for scoutmasters will be held at Malad in the beautiful estate of the Ideal Dairy Farm on the Malad-Marwa Road, from 20th to 30th May 1938. The camp will be pitched in the open air and the campers will be housed in spacious tents. The camp will be run by experienced and well-trained scouters who have been in the scout movement for a considerable long time.

The programme of training will include the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests from the teacher's point of view. Over and above the tests useful discourses will be given on various aspects of scouting.

Practical training will be given in First Aid, Signalling, knotting Astronomy, Tent pitching, Mattress weaving, cooking, axemanship, etc.

There will be a half-day hike to the neighbouring villages.

The practical course will include compulsory manual labour for every member of the camp, and the scoutmasters will personally do some kind of public service. There will be physical exercises and games every day.

Application for admission to the camp will be received up to Monday 16th May 1938.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION.

To

The General Secretary,
I. N. S. A., 129 Esplanade Road, Bombay 1.

Dear Sir,

I wish to join the Third Scouters' Training Camp to be held at Malad between 20th May and 30th May 1938. I am sending the camp fee of Rs. 10/-.....

Yours Sincerely,

Name:.....

....

Address: .....

....

....

Age: .....

....

Occupation: .....

....

Sex: .....

....

Scout Experience: .....

....

Special qualifications like music, swimming, etc.....

Candidate For Ordination, Cared Two Hoots For Church

Rev. Kenneth Saunders, M.A., who told his Richmond congregation "I have never cared two hoots about filling the church, except from the point of view of that wretched thing called finance," when he left in January, is to become a curate in the Church of England, writes "The People" in mail week.

He had been Congregational minister at Richmond for 11 years until he resigned, as he felt he should work in a less prosperous area.

Rev. Kenneth Saunders is now in residence at Ripon Hall, Oxford, and will be a candidate for ordination in June.

Curious

The resident secretary of one of the big insurance companies in a provincial town was entertaining his general manager, and suggested a game of golf. It happened that the secretary was in unusually good form, and the game ended at the twelfth hole.

The manager was annoyed at being beaten, and inquired acidly, as he picked his ball off the green, "Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do besides golf?"

Double Blank

The sweethearts were alone in an armchair. The wireless was playing a love song, and the girl was thinking, "Ain't love grand?"

He gazed into her eyes, put his arms round her, drew her head down to his shoulder and whispered in her ear. "How about a game of dominoes?"

Non-Operative Cure For Cataracts

(By DR. K. K. TRIVEDI)

I am glad to bring to the notice of the public that Dr. A. E. Davis, M.D. of New York, America has seriously taken up the work of absorbing the Cataracts of eye by the Non-operative method. when it is in the incepient stage. He is working in America for the last 20 years, and hundreds of patients have been benefited by his treatment and his instructions. They have avoided the operation of Cataracts and enjoyed the full vision. He writes as under:—

"We predict, at no distant future date, that all Opthalmologists of standing will take seriously the Non-operative treatment of some kind in senile Cataract—the one disease that stands at the head of the list of eye-diseases as a cause of blindness It is a monstrous state of affairs, when the qualified Opthalmologists neglect or refuse to carry out preventive medical treatment in this devastating disease, cataract, which, as the late S. D. Risley so saw truthfully stated, should be listed as one of the preventable diseases.

I ask, shall it be necessary to pass mandatory laws, as in the case of opthalmia Neonateoum, to compel Opthalmologists to carry out such treatment? Educated public opinion, however, will finally bring them into line —willingly or unwillingly.

EDUCATE PATIENTS

In fact, they are told that nothing but the operative measures can help them, and, sad to say, the same advice is given in 99 per cent of private offices, except suitable glasses are prescribed, and some times some perfunctory directions given as to taking care of their general health.

Special Cataract-Clinics, with an internist attached, should be established in all cities to treat Cataracts, and, incidently, to educate the patients how to take care of their eyes and to give detailed instructions as to carrying out the Non-operative treatment of Cataracts.

Since it is possible in the early stages to stop the progress of the Cataracts, the public generally should be made acquainted with the facts, as they are now, with the necessity for early treatment of Cancer, Tuberculosis and Diabetes. Early diagnosis and active treatment in Cataracts is just as important as in the above named dreadful diseases."

CAN BE ABSORBED

From the report of the treatment of Cataracts for twenty years by Dr. Davis the following points are summarised:—

1. It is proved beyond all doubt that the Cataracts in the incipient stage of thousands of people were arrested and cured by his treatment during the last twenty years.

2. It is unscientific to tell the patients that the Cataracts can not be absorbed.

3. His treatment consists of drops of irritative medicine, using vitamins A.D.G. internally, twice injection in a week.

4. The patients should be well trained to follow the instructions.

5. The Cataracts are generally due to Diabetes, Niphritis, insufficient nutrition, and particularly great effort to see the distant objects without correct glasses.

6. His treatment lasted from 3 to 5 years, the advantages that the vision at the commencement of the treatment is ensured, and it gradually increases to normal, and remains so to the end of life."

Origin Of Sun-spots

Gigantic Refrigerators To Cool Universe

Calcutta scientists do not attach any importance to the theory advanced from Allahabad that "the province will go through an unprecedented period of drought and blazing heat as it has come directly under the influence of radiation from the spots on the Sun's surface.

In this connection Prof. S.K. Mitra of the University College of Science, Calcutta, in course of an interview to the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" explained the origin of the sun-spots which is still ill understood.

Its principal features, says Prof. Mitra, are, however, now well known. Thanks to the use of modern astronomical apparatus like Spectroheliographs and Spectrographs used in conjunction with powerful telescopes.

It has been established that the sun-spots are huge vortices—funnel-shaped whirlpools—in the outer layers of the sun within hot gases are spiralling and ascending upwards. The spiral motion is in opposite direction to that of water running out of a bath through its exhaust pipe. The size of these whirlpools is enormus. The smaller ones may be four to five hundred miles across while the larger ones might attain the size of forty to fifty thousand miles diametre.

* *

Cooling Effect of Spots

The spots are ordinarily visible only through a telescope but not infrequently when the size is large they may be seen with the naked eye.'

The spots continuing says Prof. Mitra look black because they have a lower temperature due to the rapid expansion of the hot gas as it escapes through the throttle of the funnle. The mechanism of this lowering is the same as that or a household refrigerator.

The sun-spots may be regarded as a gigantic refrigerator which brings down the temperature of the gas thousands of degrees instead of only tens of degrees. It should be noted that the dark spots are not really dark.

They are, in fact, many times brilliant than the brightest source of light on the surface of the earth. They appear dark only by contrast with the rest of the sun's disc which is still more brilliant."

An interesting fact continuing, says Prof. Mitra about the number of spots is that it varies from year to year. The "spotedness" of the sun waxes and wanes in a period of approximately eleven years.

The last epoch of minimum spotedness occurred in 1933-34 and we are now passing through the epoch of maximum spotedness or maximum solar activity."

* *

Magnetic Storms

"Though the occurrence of the sun-spots do not markedly influence the terrestrial temperature yet it is known to affect strongly (in a manner still unknown) several geographical phenomena like the aurora borealis and the magnetic storms

The aurora or the northern lights become more frequent during the maximum sun-spot epoch. Magnetic storms in which the magnetic field of the earth undergoes a sudden and rapid variation are more numerous during the maximum spotedness of the sun. Closely associated with this latter is the earth current or development of underground electric currents which interfere with the proper working of telephone and telegraph lines.

Another novel and interesting effect of solar activity known as radio "fade out" has recently been discovered. During the active period of the sun long distance radio communication may be totally interrupted for hours together obviously due to some sort of radiation emanating from the sun and producing adverse condition in the conducting upper atmosphere which normally guide the radio signals round the curved surface of the earth."

Schoolboy Love Spells Disaster

Hopeless Love Makes Sweetheart Compel Lover To Kill Her

Almost at the point of collapse, a boyish prisoner sat in prison clutching the picture of a smiling girl.

Usually all effects are taken away from a prisoner, but the police made an exception. Hard-boiled warders admitted they had not the heart to take away the picture.

The youth was 16-years-old Donald Carroll, and the picture that of 18-years-old Charlotte Matthiesen, the sweetheart he had shot

"I am so sorry! But she did not want me to die. She kept telling me, 'I want to die, but you must not be so foolish You must live! You must live!'"

Almost like a chant, Donald Carroll repeated the sentence. "She did not want me to die."

Carroll had obeyed the last command of the young office girl who dominated him, and to-day he is faced with a probable indictment for murder.

His will to die with her in the suicide pact he had insisted upon was broken by the sudden terrifying death his own hand had wrought

'You Must Live.'

Sitting in his cell with a block of writing paper on his knee. Donald Carroll penned his confession.

Death was a fierce passion with Charlotte Matthiesen, according to her boy lover. She longed for a bullet to save her from disgrace.

The couple's love affair began a year ago when Donald Carroll was laid up with a broken ankle. Charlotte came to see him occasionally in the attic room where she was later found shot

After the boy had recovered, the couple made "dates." Then the girl confided to Donald Carroll that she was in trouble. She threatened to hurl herself in front of a subway train But that was too terrifying

At last, according to the accused, the couple planned to die together, using the revolver belonging to the boy's father

On the appointed night they met, and after the girl had bought a sprig of lilies of the valley they proceeded to the boy's home in Jackson Heights, New York.

They entered and went up to the attic room in which their ill-fated romance had begun.

"Charlotte told me she was ready to die," said the boy, "and I went to my father's room and got his revolver"

It was not loaded, but the boy had already some cartridges.

"Both of us felt around to find Charlotte's heart beat and the best place to aim at" continued the confession

"I told Charlotte to hold her breath for a second and then resume breathing and from the renewed thumping of the heart we decided where to place the shot.

"Charlotte wanted to fire the shot herself. She kept telling me not to die, that it was not necessary, but she only wanted to die.

'Let Us Kiss And Part.'

"I held the gun for her and showed her how to pull the trigger. She did, and there was only a click. I neglected to raise one of the bullets into the firing chamber

"The clicking sound of the trigger had sickened Charlotte and she told me to do the shooting.

"Both of us again placed the muzzle of the gun against Charlotte's heart. She was holding on to the barrel and I pulled the trigger

"The report of the weapon was terrible," he said in his statement. "I grabbed Charlotte in my arms and kissed her. She was sighing. Then came her last sigh. . . It was like the last drop of water running from a glass

'I am happy Don, you must live' then she closed her eyes."

And that was the end of the romance of these child sweethearts —she 18, he 16. Sweet stolen moments had been theirs—and death, they thought was the only price to pay.

"She is better off dead," said the accused lover later when pouring his soul out into a sympathetic ear of a relative "The past two weeks have been hell for both of us

We were in an awful quandary.

'I knew we couldn't be married, for more than one reason. She was fairly independent because she had a job. But, after all, I'm a mere schoolboy. She loved me very much. There were times we wanted to be together so much that we planned to run away together. We planned to go to Germany.

"She told me about conditions there, and I felt I'd fit into that kind of a nation. I wasn't at ease at home because I was treated as a 16-year-old—which, of course, I am—though in feeling I am thrice that old.

"She couldn't do her office work, and I couldn't study."

'Little Hitler.'

With doubt and charity at war in his heart, Fred Matthiesen, father of the dead girl, demanded that young Donald Carroll should tell "the whole truth."

"I do not wish Donald punished by anything worse than having to live down this terrible thing," declared the mild-mannered German-American bartender

"But I want him to be a man despite his 16 years and tell me and the world that it is not true that my Charlotte asked for death. I ask him to explain why my good daughter died with a smile on her face."

It was reported that the defence may be a plea of insanity. Such a defence, it was reported, will be founded on young Carroll's eccentric efforts to become "a little Hitler" with his 18-year-old German-born sweetheart his inspiration and aide

Carroll's lawyer has entered on his behalf a plea of not guilty.

Unsympathetic Mother: "Why didn't you come and ask me first if you wanted to go fishing?"

Sobbing Small Son: "Because I wanted to go fishing."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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DISCIPLINE IN THE HOME

(Continued From Page 5)

pline is to find the child work he would enjoy doing. No other coercion will be needed, as long as the 'coercion of work' is operative. If parents create the 'fashion of order' in their homes and set the example themselves, there will be fewer things missing and fewer things broken and fewer scolding. Finally, it is worth while to remember that the whole duty of parents is to direct the child's erring steps so as, to enable him gradually to walk unaided. Ultimate autonomy being the goal, there should be progressive independence in certain provinces of child's life. And there can be no better preparation for future self-control and self-reliance and self-respect than an increasing measure of these, while children are still under the parental roof

No claim can be made here for an exhaustive treatment. There are many other suggestions which might be made, but the limits set have already been trespassed. But one matter must be mentioned before closing. Our most fruitful sources for discipline are the sentiments and affections, the spirit of consideration and helpfulness, the readiness for devotion and sacrifice which are the very foundations of family life. Especially during their holidays at home will children leave their silent lessons from their parents and remember them for good or for bad. The extent to which parents succeed in growing with their children and remaining always their contemporaries, will be the measure of their influence on and with their children. What we want to do is not merely to control them and keep them in order, but to make of noble men and women, strong for battle and for duty. Growth of character, not merely good behaviour is the object of home government. Therefore, home influence is far more important than home laws and the parents' lives are of more moment than their injunctions. It is a paradox of the well-disciplined home that 'discipline' is conspicuous by its absence.

Golden-Haired Wife Darns Husband's Knee With Hair

Reading in "The People" how Dora Hare, of Toronto, mended stocking-ladders, embroidered handkerchiefs with her 30 in. golden hair, Mrs. G. Meredith, of New John-st. W., Hockley, Birmingham, wrote to the Editor writes "The People" in mail week.

"Will Dora Hare ever have to do what I had to do with my ordinary brown hair? When my husband was out of work his only respectable suit, a brown serge, began to go on the knees, so I took down one of my plaits and darned the material so well that until the suit was discarded you could hardly see they had been mended"

Archduke Otto Lost Austria And Childhood Sweetheart

Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, last of the line which ruled Austria for a thousand years, has lost all his money—and all chance of marrying his childhood's sweetheart, Princess Maria of Italy, writes "The People" in mail week.

Mussolini had made his restoration to the throne a condition of the match, and now Otto has not only lost all chance of his throne, but the German Government has seized the lands from which he draws his income and is about to convict him of high treason—which would mean beheading if he ever returned to Austria.

His only consolation is that his Princess still holds to their childhood pact and will never wed another.

BIRTH-CONTROL or SELF-CONTROL?

(Premier B. G. KHER)

While expressing his views in the Population conference the Premier observed that undoubtedly there is the necessity to check the increasing population. But it should not be checked by artificial means. The use of which is against the Indian religious sentiments.

Taking the Premier to his words Prof. Shaw of the Birth-Control Clinic presented him with a brochure which detailed exhaustive information on the natural ways of Birth Control.

This fully illustrated and informative brochure on the natural ways of birth control and arts of union can be had directly from Prof. Shaw, Fort, Bombay on remittance of Rs. 2/- by P. O. or M. O.

(Advt.)

TRIP TO BADRINATH

spurs gave me a chilly welcome into Joshimath (6,400 feet). As previously mentioned, Joshimath is built above the meeting point of the Alaknanda and Dhauli rivers. The village is clustered on a sloping hillside one thousand five hundred feet above the stream beds which are in a deep narrow chasm. The surrounding mountain walls are bare, precipitous, with grotesquely-shaped summits. Joshimath is the winter quarter of the "Pandas" or elders of Badrinath. It has a large hospital that does excellent work during the pilgrim season. The library is an interesting institution, and its librarian eager to win approbation from all new comers. There is a school and rambling bazar. The temple, of course, is the focus point for Hindu visitors. It is venerated second to that of Badrinath. At Joshimath all routes converge and continue either up the Dhauli valley to Niti or to Badrinath along the Alaknanda

The Pilgrim Road drops steeply from Joshimath for two miles to Vishnuprayag (4,000 feet) —a temple and bathing ghats erected at the actual point of confluence. The Alaknanda is from here northwards called the Bishenganga. The confluence is spanned by a temporary suspension bridge, that appears as if it will collapse at any moment.

Valley Of Flowers

Pandukeshwar (6,800 feet), my next halt, was at a distance of eight miles. The entrance to the village is guarded by twin temples with gilded spires and stone gargoyles. There is also an inspection bungalow. Two miles below Pandukeshwar is the entrance to the Bhundar Valley, at the meeting of the Bhundar stream with the Alaknanda. The former drains the beautiful valley called by the Kamet Expedition of 1931 "The Valley of Flowers."

Three miles further on the route is a suitable camping ground at Lambagar Chatti (7,100 feet.) Four miles from here is Hanuman Chatti, where a goat track debouches from the Khanta Khal Pass which affords a crossing into the head of the Bhiondar Valley.

From 8,500 feet the flora is more varied and profuse, some of the flowers are irises, blue and white anemones, the commoner primulas. The rhododendron is of the dwarf variety with pink and scarlet blooms.

The remaining five miles to Badrinath involves an ascent of two thousand feet in the last two miles. At the end of April and in May the path is from this place still submerged in winter-snow. The river in portions is completely covered by drifts. Snow bridges join the banks in several places. These are very lovely features so characteristic of high altitudes.

View Of Badrinath

Through climbing at nine thousand feet I was hot and exhausted. The saying goes that one has to climb to the "Gates of Heaven" to obtain a sight of the sacred city. I marvelled how the emaciated pilgrims ever topped the rise. Rounding a bend at 10,500 feet a beautiful picture of this shrine burst on me. The blue river spanned by a red painted iron bridge in the foreground, and the grey roofed dwellings crowded round the temple behind. The surrounding hills and valleys were still snow bound. Alongside the pilgrim quarter, in striking contrast, were the thatched stone huts of the peasant population.

I encamped on a rocky stretch on the left bank of the stream, near the inspection bungalow which is prettily built in brown stone with a red roof. The appearance of the soil was that of old

(Continued From Page 16)

moraine, and the U-shape of the valley gave the imppression that glacial action had scooped out this area at some remote period. Perhaps this factor accounts for the entire absence of trees and shrubs from about two miles below Badrinath, though the altitude is only 10,200 feet.

From my camping ground I obtained a magnificent view of Nilkanta (21,640 feet) dominating the background. Few Himalayan giants can rival this cone-shaped peak in symmetry and grace of form.

City Of Contrasts

Badrinath (10,200 feet) is a city of contrasts. It is an ancient shrine dedicated to mythological Rishis whom legend declares, at one time lived in the rocky wastes. Its streets are dotted with crude shrines and monuments. Even some of the stones are venerated. Yet it has telegraph and postal communications, a hospital and free dispensary, and flourishing bazar with large sweetmeat stalls that display up-to-date preserved fruits and condiments. The steel bridge is of entirely modern construction. The temple is the most interesting building. It is of grey stone and also of recent workmanship. The facade is highly coloured and ornately carved. About thirty steps lead up to an archway from which is suspended the great prayer bell. All those participating in the ceremonies have to ascend the steps unshod. The non-Hindu is allowed no further than the top stair. The effigies in the interior are remarkable for size and grandeur. The outstanding deity is Vishnu. The "Rawal Sahib" or high priest is a South Indian. He is elected specially because the Hindu religion is held to have originated in Southern India. The present man is short, stout and evidently feels the rigours of these high altitudes. Religion demands that he purifies himself in the sacred river before performing any ceremony. "Yogis" and pilgrims thronged the place for the temple opens at the commencement of summer annually. Near the temple is a long stairway leading down to a built-in hot spring where the devotees cleanse themselves before descending for the great purification in the stream. The spring is sulphurous, and must have great medicinal properties, being the cause most probably of the many miraculous cures reputed to take place at Badrinath The bazar yields goods ranging from potents and charms to derelict tins of provisions; necklaces, semiprecious stones, pelts of animals. The most highly advertised merchandise is "Shilajit", a thick black liquid tapped from rocks and purified locally. It is declared to have the magical properties of a lodestone; in fact, it is a cure all. F. S. Smythe in "Kamet Conquered" says "It is the panacea for all ills, guaranteed to cure everything from cholera to house maid's knee."

Two-and-a-half miles beyond Badrinath is the "Bhotia" village of Mana (about 11,000 feet). The inhabitants are of the usual border type and are known in this locality as "Marchhas". About five miles west of Mana are the Vasudhara Falls, also venerated by the Hindus. The source of the Alaknanda, a little beyond, is the snout of the Satopnath Glacier. A long tributary comes from the region of the Mana Pass: this is the Saraswati. The trade route into Tibet follows this stream. The Arwa is its largest affluent.

The ridges and valleys around Mana have been little explored. In 1931 the Kamet Expedition made some explorations up the Arwa Valley. Captain Birnie, one of the party succeeded in climbing the Gangotri-Arwa Watershed, but had to abandon further advance because of weather conditions and lack of supplies. Shipton and Tilman effected the first crossing from the Alaknanda to the Gangotri valleys in 1934. In 1936 a party of N. C. Os. of the East Surreys carried forward an exploratory trek in the Arwa region. The same party in the Summer of 1937, made an admirable though unsuccessful attempt to re-conquer Kamet. On August the 12th of the same year Smythe, the leader of the original Kamet Expedition, successfully climbed Mana Peak (23,860 feet) to the south-east of Kamet. Two masters of the Doon School have repeated the crossing of the Gangotri-Arwa Watershed in the late Summer of 1937. These are the achievements of major expeditions: but for minor explorers there are numberless rock and snow peaks averaging about 20,000 feet which offer favourable possibilities of climbing. There is a pass at 19,000 feet leading out of the Badrinath area into the Niti Valley, offering an escape from a return journey along the Alaknanda Pilgrim Route.

The expenses of the trip were approximately as follows::—The bus service charges from Rikhikesh to Devaprayag were five rupees per seat including toll. Each mule carrying a load of two maunds from Devaprayag to Joshimath cost fifteen rupees. Higher up where "coolie" transport was employed the wages were one rupee or one rupee four annas per day per man. The incidence of "Banias'" shops along the Pilgrim Route simplified the food problem. For those who intend exploring the regions beyond Mana it is profitable to know that Garhwali porters should be exchanged for "Marchhas" at this village, as the latter are hardier, more cheerful and prove better guides and workers in snow regions.

I cannot close this account without mentioning the pilgrims, the conditions of the route and conveniences introduced by the district authorities. The roads are kept in excellent repair. Pipe lines draw a pure supply of water from areas high above the route. "Banias'" shops, fruit and sweet stalls, and "chattis" are found at every two to three miles. Hospitals and free dispensaries look to the needs of the sick. Flagged areas are fenced off to induce proper sanitary conditions.

Caravan Of Pilgrims

And still the pilgrim route is teeming with flies, vermin, and germs during the season. Many pilgrims die on the way. Some set out from their homes in the plains, sick, fasting and feeble; some beg their way along; others are maimed or covered with hideous sores; lepers, cripples, and those wishing to atone for their sins make the pilgrimage. The majority are old men and women or young girls. The wealthier are carried in long baskets (kandis), or dandis or ride up on ponies. As I passed, each one hailed me with the holy and joyous salutations "Sri Badri Narain! Jai Badri Bisak!" No sight could more strongly manifest the sway of religion over the peoples of India. Whence declared the Hindu sage: "He who thinks on Himachal (the Himalayan snows) is greater than he who perfoms all worship in Kashi (Benares) .....and all things that die on Himachal and all think that in dying think of his snows are freed from sin.""

Young Englishwoman Convicted On Bigamy Charge

Facing two counts of bigamy, a twenty-seven-years-old Englishwoman, Emily Summerland, has been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the Brisbane Court, writes "The People" in mail week.

The charges were that in 1933, at Cairns, being the wife of William John Summerland, she went through a form of marriage with William Ramsay Minnis, and that last year, at Rockhampton, also committed bigamy with Alan Croft.

Mrs. Summerland pleaded guilty.

On her behalf it was stated that she had suffered poverty and after her marriage had been doing washing on the day before the birth of her child.

Mr. Justice Webb said that at the end of six months he would be prepared to consider an application for remission of the balance of her sentence.

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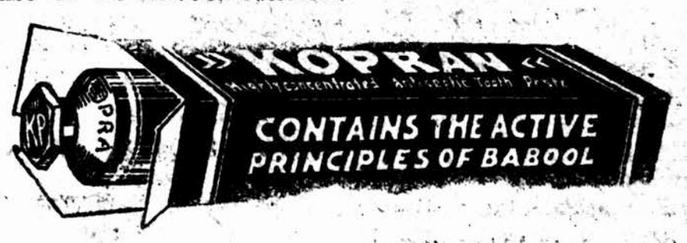

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SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

bed in the shoulder and Hough in the head. And they clubbed Triggs and Crisp had his arm hurt.'

'You seem to have been mauled,' I said. 'Did the Indians get away with it?'

'They did not, sir,' said Ryan.

I saw one of the assistant doctors passing and beckoned to him.

'How many Indians have come in for treatment?'

'About forty, sir.' He nurried on. 'But a lot more went to the Ramakrishna hospital and to the dispensaries,' said Pimley. 'We warned them up when we got them on the run.'

'I hit a few myself,' said Ryan reflectively.

'They'll be quiet to-morrow, said Pimley.

'If there're any outside the court you won't hear a word out of them,' said Ryan. 'And I hope, sir, that for this you'll give that black—'

'The case is 'sub-judice,' Ryan. While a trial's on you mustn't try to influence the magistrate.'

'No, sir,' said Ryan, 'but I hope you'll give that black—'

'That will do, Ryan.'

'Yes, sir.'

They went off. Ryan had a certain reputation in the force. After hitting a man he used to pick him up and shake hands with him. He had shaken hands with a lot of people in Rangoon.

THE DINNER PARTY

Sergeant Ryan's forecast was correct. The crowd outside the court next morning was small and silent. It looked at the building, at the strong force of police and military police concentrated upon it, and hardly raised a cheer when the prisoner arrived. Except for a man selling leaflets on which was printed a portrait of Sen Gupta there was no activity.

In this pleasant quiet I asked the Government Advocate to address me. Mr. Eggar was in a difficult position and he knew it. There were two courses open to him; to both of them there were objections. He could confine himself to his original brief, point to the letter of the speeches, and, declaring them to be seditious, call for a penalty. Or he could declare that though the evidence which I had insisted should be on record threw a fresh light upon the case and though the accused's object had now been shown to be the making of speeches on the political question of separation, he had overstepped the bounds of legitimate criticism and had used seditious words. The objection to the first course was that it could carry no weight for it was impossible to ignore the new evidence; but to admit that Sen Gupta's general intention was legitimate, though his words in places were such as to excite disaffection, was to water the case down till it became absurd that the Mayor of Calcutta should have been brought such a distance to answer so trifling an indictment.

Mr. Eggar was in a dilemma and he met it, as many another has done in a similar situation, by making a long speech, which occupied the whole morning.

So far as I could follow his argument, it seemed to me to stray from the established facts. Sen Gupta was represented as having landed with the intention of creating disaffection against the Government, the speeches he made being proof of that intention. They were not genuine well-argued speeches against separation, because they contained too much inaccuracies. Mr. Eggar pointed out the inaccuracies at *length, exhibiting a knowledge of Burmese history and local affairs certainly much in advance of*

(Continued from Page 3.)

what Sen Gupta possessed. But the argument that slipshod dates and figures proved criminal intent hardly held my attention; I could not give it the consideration he thought it deserved, and found my mind frequently wandering.

He turned then to inquire why Sen Gupta had refused to plead. It was an admission of guilt, nothing less. Here I found myself in some agreement with the speaker. Sen Gupta had certainly hoped that his refusal to plead would be taken as equivalent to a plea of guilty. Unfortunately I could not tell Mr. Eggar that he was doing all he could to oblige the prisoner, whose object was to manoeuvre me into passing upon him a heavy sentence for something he had not done.

Sen Gupta himself found the speech desperately dull. He did not yet know exactly what line I was going to take, whether I was about to discharge him or record a technical conviction, but he knew that his original hope of making big capital out of the case was gone. He might be able to laugh at the Burma Government, but he would not be able to charge it with grave injustice. Laughter was no good to Gandhi at that moment; one could not rouse the masses to heroic heights by making them laugh. Sacrifice could only be stimulated by a sense of bitter wrong, and there was now no chance of finding that stimulus in Rangoon. Earlier in the trial Sen Gupta's reading of newspapers had been a calculated affectation. Now he turned to them simply in order to be distracted. I envied him his licence.

When Mr. Eggar had finished I adjourned the case till Saturday, which gave me the following day in which to make up my mind and write my orders. I could either discharge Sen Gupta or, after framing a definite charge or charges against him, convict and sentence him for sedition I was not yet sure which course was correct, though I knew that the sedition—if it existed—was of a technical nature.

That night I had arranged a dinner-party in my house. Two senior civilians and friends of mine were coming, Philip Fogarty and Bernard Swithinbank. I was glad they were coming, but I knew they could not help me. The general rule that a magistrate should not discuss a case he is trying is founded on good reason No one can properly advise him, for no one but himself has heard all the evidence and studied the demeanour of the witness. The most that any friend can do is to draw his attention to accepted interpretations of the law. I had a friend who had quietly given me such assistance, but now I stood alone and had to make my decision alone with the facts. Yet it was pleasant to feel that Fogarty and Swithinbank were coming. If they could not help me their friendship could sustain me. They understood exactly how I was situated. Chance might have put either of them in my position and both of them had had in their experience similar problems to solve. Meeting daily all sorts of people in the course of their work or at the clubs, they had heard what was being said up and down Rangoon. They knew the *executive's state of mind, the surprise and annoyance caused by the calling of the additional witnesses. They fully appreciated* how exceedingly awkward it all was for those who had launched the prosecution; nor were they indifferent to the comedy which underlay the proceedings.

My guests began to arrive at a quarter-past eight. It was the hot weather. The sun had set that evening in a haze of dust. Even at eight-thirty the temperature was about 80 degrees F. The electric fans were swinging in the ceiling and, imprisoned in a starched shirt, I felt the sweat running down my back. Yet as the guests came in there was not a tired or gloomy face. The Sen Gupta trial had enlivened them all. It had been so full of incident, it was such a human drama. Every one was puzzled to know what I was going to do, and, if I let off Sen Gupta, what the Government would do to me. Rumours of every kind had kept the town amused. It was said that I had been at school with Sen Gupta; that Mr. Tyabji had been hit on the head not by a stray brick, but by Sergeant Ryan; that the Government of India had ordered the Burma Government to arrest Sen Gupta; that if I discharged Sen Gupta, Sir Charles would resign or, alternatively, that I should be sacked. It resulted that all the protagonists of the drama. Sen Gupta, Sir Charles, myself, with Mr. Eggar, Mr. Merrikin, right down to Sergeant Ryan, had acquired a notoriety which, according to the company, became a popularity or its reverse, but which in any case made us more interesting than we were before. Such mild excitements help the bored exile to remember without nostalgia the English winds of March and the bus traffic in Regent Street where it debouches into Piccadilly Circus.

In these favourable circumstances the dinner-party was a great success. Laughter was incessant, the conversation was sparkling. Sen Gupta, who was a man with a strong sense of humour, would have enjoyed it very much had it been possible for him to be present, but thought his trial was a remarkable one it had not quite reached that point of farce where the accused could dine with the trying magistrate. That touch was to be reserved for a later case, as sensational as Sen Gupta's and as full of comedy, where the criminal and myself were to dance together at Government House.

After dinner I was in the hall with Fogarty and Swithinbank, showing them my Chinese porcelains, which did not interest them, and seeing that their thirst was frequently quenched.

"What are you going to do?" Fogarty could not help asking me at last.

The question brought me back to unwelcome earth. "haven't yet made up my mind", I said, the thought of the morrow's heavy responsibility clouding over me.

"Let him off. It will please lots of people". Philip was in high spirits; he was hounding on the gladiators.

Swithinbank smiled. Rugged and severe, he looked at Philip with indulgence; a distinguished man upright and a great scholar, he disliked the footlights, he was too intelligent to be insensible to the occasion.

I turned to him. "What do you think, Bernard?"

"I don't know. I can't know, But get the law right, if you can, and don't bother about the hullabaloo."

The guests left me towards midnight. When the last car had swung out of the gate I stood in the garden breathing the dark air. The house was not far from some monasteries, where an occasional sweet bell sounded, late though it was, and from the bamboos on my right came the jingle of Burmese music. Over all floated the great pagoda, floodlit against the stars. But Sen Gupta was asleep in his cell; it was time for me also to rest. I told them to shut the doors and, tired out, went to bed.

I MAKE UP MY MIND

Next day, when my ordinary file was disposed of, I turned my whole attention to the decision I had to make. The reader may feel that I have already indicated what that decision was bound to be, but in point of fact I was still in doubt. From the first I had perceived that the case was a border-line case, and sometimes I thought it fell on one side and sometimes on the other side of the border. But studying afresh the section and the rulings I saw that my first impression was right and that almost any disagreeable remark aimed at the Government might be held to be an attempt to bring it into hatred and contempt or to excite disaffection *towards it, certainly as far as* the subject in question was concerned. Sen Gupta had made certain disagreeable remarks and inevitably, therefore, what he had said was over the border-line.

I went through the speeches again with the object of selecting one or two of the worst expressions, so that I could incorporate them into definite charges. In his first speech in Fytche Square he had stated that it was not his intention to criticize the Government of Burma as the established government, but as the government which had advocated separation. He declared that the Congress policy of non-separation was the only one which could give Burma and India what they both wanted, namely a free government. So far, so good; there was nothing seditious there nor had he been prosecuted on account of the first speech.

In the second speech, in the Hurry Krishna Hall, he had repeated the same argument, but in the course of his remarks had told the students present that, inasmuch as the Government discouraged them from studying politics, it was afraid "as men of sin are always afraid of truth". He called the Government "men of sin" and went on to say that they spied on the private life of the students, as they did on every one else, with their C.I.D. detectives. When he said these words there were C.I.D. detectives in the room, pencil in hand, and he knew it. But that made no difference to the fact that the words were seditious, for they attempted to disaffect the students and to decry not separation as a policy but the existing form of Government. "Men of sin" was the worst phrase I could find and I extracted it to copy into the charge.

In the third speech the argument as a whole was concerned with the admitted object of his visit, but again he overstepped the lattitude given by the law to express disapprobation of a measure and used words likely to cause disaffection when he accused the Government of having troops inside the precincts of the

(Continued On Page 55)

SENSATIONAL TRIALS IN BURMA

Swedagon Pagoda, as Cromwell had in churches. The Government had in fact kept troops there for nearly a hundred years and had only evacuated the place a few months before his visit. But for him to say, "How could any Burman think of tolerating the rule of a nation which committed sacrilege of the most sacred place of the people they profess to govern?" was to utter seditious words. Then he went on —"Why did they evacuate the pagoda?"—and gave the answer—"Because of public opinion", adding that the same public opinion could oblige the English to evacuate the whole country, to the occupation of which they had no more moral right than to the occupation of the pagoda. 'But', he continued, 'your public opinion alone will not be strong enough to get the English out of Burma, you must have the support of the suffering non-violent martyrs of India, because the British have built at enormous expense a new cantonment for their troops outside Rangoon and with these troops they calculate to hold you in subjection for ever. When His Excellency tells you that these troops are to protect you against invasion from India or China an evil spirit is speaking in him."

It was true that a new cantonment had been built to house as many British troops as were deemed necessary to safeguard the Government from dangers, internal and external, but to draw attention in such a way to what was a normal charge upon the public funds was in a literal sense seditious. I therefore extracted that passage also and set it in the charge. Sen Gupta clearly had been in somewhat of a quandary. He had been asked by Indians with capital sunk in Burma to persuade the Burmese that it was safer to rely on Indian than on English promises. How could he do that except by comparing the latter unfavourably with the former? But to say, when the Government was English, that one should believe an Indian sooner than an Englishman was to come dangerously near to technical sedition; to give reasons for such a view, to cite instances where the actions of the Government set up by the English conflicted, really or apparently, with their protestations, was certainly to go over the line. So when Sen Gupta accepted Abdul Bari Chowdhury's invitation to speak on the subject of separation, from the Congress point of view, he was bound to utter sedition. If he said nothing objectionable about the Government he would have given the Burmans no reason for preferring Gandhi, and his speech would have had about as much appeal to a popular audience as a leading article in "The Times". But that did not excuse what he had said and make it legally innocuous.

So I argued to myself on that 22nd of March, the thermometer standing in the region of ninety, and signed the charge sheet containing the two extracts. As Sen Gupta would not plead to the charges I should have to pass sentence immediately afterwards. What was the right sentence?

The right sentence appeared to me the sentence which is passed for a technical offence. A small fine would have been applicable, but Sen Gupta would not pay a fine. It was therefore more sensible to sentence him to a short term of imprisonment without labour. The minimum term possible was imprisonment till the rising of the court, a sentence analogues to a farthing's damages. But there was something in the case, after all. Sen Gupta had broken the law, and though its machinery had seldom been set in motion for so slight a breach, I thought the number of days imprisonment which corresponded to a small fine was the right sentence. I fixed it at ten days and wrote out my judgment at length.

(Continued From Page 54)

It was approaching midnight when this was done. As I affixed my signature a great relief came over me. I was rid of all doubt now, certain that I had interpreted the law correctly. So closely had my mind been occupied with this task that I had forgotten the Government and how my judgment would read from an executive point of view. In this happy state I put away the papers, switched off the light, and went upstairs.

SEN GUPTA SMILES

Next morning early I re-read my judgment, but did not alter a word. I was satisfied that it would stand the scrutiny of the High Court. At ten o'clock I was on my way down to office. On entering Montgomery Street I saw that the crowd was again very large. Mr. Merrikin this time had piled up the guards. Besides an ample force of city police, military police lined the footpaths opposite the entrance of the court and occupied the compound of the Rangoon Catholic Church.

At 10-45 I saw from my window Sen Gupta arriving with his escort. There was not a sound from the crowd. Silently they watched him pass into the building. At 11 o'clock precisely I took my seat on the bench. The first person I noticed was Mr. Tyabji, and he was very noticeable, for his head was swathed completely in bandages, on top of which wore the white cap. I was delighted to see him on his feet again so soon, and though the etiquette of the bench prevented me from addressing a remark to a spectator I caught his eye for the fraction of a second.

Mr. Eggar looked up at me sourly and apprehensively. He had no idea what was coming. Sen Gupta was equally puzzled. As a lawyer he knew well enough that he had just overstepped the law. but I believe he thought that I was going to discharge him. The sole question for him was, what capital he could make out of the affair, and there was precious little to be made out of it if he was not going to prison. His friends in India had not been able publicly to criticize his arrest because the matter was 'sub judice', but they had turned the riot to account, stating that the Burma police had brutally assaulted a crowd of orderly spectators and driven them with many casualties from the court door. Mr. Munshi, who represented a Burma constituency in the Legislative Assembly at Delhi, had already tabled no less than twenty-two questions. He told the House that, in addition to the police, troops had been called out and that 'the use of troops against a non-violent crowd was a wanton display of brute force.' In short, they were all doing their best, but there was wretchedly little in it, and to eke it out they had to prevaricate about the troops. But if Sen Gupta were convicted and heavily sentenced they would have enough ammunition for a long bombardment. Such a conviction would be the real stuff so hard to stage, a genuine exhibition of high-handedness.

I addressed myself to Mr. Sen Gupta. "Early in the trial you said you were not prepared to answer any questions?"

"Yes", replied Mr. Sen Gupta, and then suddenly perceived that he had answered a question.

"Very well, I am now going to charge you", and I read out the two charges I had framed, quoting words he had used and declaring that they were seditious words.

I then said: "Am I to understand that you do not wish to plead to these charges?"

Mr. Sen Gupta was not going to be caught again with a 'yes'. He should logically, of course. have remained silent with the appropriate expression of the man who refuses to recognize the right of the tyrant to judge him, but as his case had been tried with such abounding, if inconvenient, fairness, his sense of humour prevented him from adopting so idiotic a pose, and he muttered something about being unable to answer any questions.

I then read out my judgment, which occupied half an hour, and sentenced him to the ten days' simple imprisonment. When he heard the sentence he smiled That was to be the cue. The whole nationalist Press would be told to smile. The case had failed to produce a martyrdom, but there was good material in it for laughing at the Government, at least at the executive side. But they could not laugh at the British nation, for the court which had tried the case was a British court, presided over by a British magistrate. The less said about that the better.

So Mr. Sen Gupta smiled. Yet, as he was a human being as well as a politician, there was a little more in his smile than policy. He was genuinely relieved that he had not to go to prison for six months or a year in a foreign jail eight hundred miles away from his wife and children. And he smiled, too, because his heart was warmed. Opponent though he was of British rule in India, his heart had been won against his judgment by the way he had been tried. For underneath everything he had a soft and affectionate heart, and he was as near weeping as smiling when he heard his sentence.

The court rose immediately. Sen Gupta went with his escort into the ante-room at the foot of the stairs leading to my chamber. I saw him there in animated conversation with the leading Indian gentlemen of Rangoon. On emerging from the court buildings by the side door he was asked to pose by the Press photographers. He did so for a moment and then entered the police car, into which one of his admirers had thrown a garland of flowers. "In order to satisfy the curiosity of the spectators on the streets", stated the "Rangoon Gazette" next day, 'the Commissioner of Police ordered the car to drive past the crowds, and on this being done the spectators cheered Mr. Sen Gupta on his way to the central jail."

I am inclined to doubt whether Mr. Merrikin ever gave such an order. He came upstairs with me to my chamber and we leaned out of the window together, saw Sen Gupta pass, heard the cheers, remarked the waving mob, the lances of the police. Mr. Merrikin looked tired and worn; it had been a heavy strain, the riot and anxiety. And already in his blood was the malignant poison which was to kill him the following year.

As Sen Gupta disappeared into the distance I ventured: 'Well, it's over now".

But he was depressed and said: "Ten days seems very little".

To him Sen Gupta appeared a flaunting rebel, as indeed he was from a purely executive point of view.

Merrikin departed and I decided to go round at once to the Secretariat and see the executive in the persons of Mr. Lloyd, the Chief Secretary, and Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, the Home Member. As my judgment had amounted to a severe slap in the face for them I thought I had better present myself without delay.

Ten minutes later I entered Mr. Lloyd's room. Sir J. A. Maung Gyi was leaning over his shoulder. They were looking at papers on the desk in front of them, and as I came forward stared at me with uneasiness.

"I have convicted Sen Gupta", I said abruptly.

"Oh", they said with evident relief.

I heard afterwards that the papers before them related to an application to the High Court. They thought I was going to discharge Sen Gupta and were preparing to approach the High Court at once.

"And I have sentenced him to ten days' simple imprisonment", I added.

There was silence. This part of my statement was not nearly so satisfactory as the first part.

Finally Mr. Lloyd said: "I've been looking up the old cases, and I don't remember seeing a sentence of that length".

The answer to that remark was clear. "If ten days has never been given for sedition, a case as weak as Sen Gupta's has never previously been taken before a court". But I could hardly say this to the officials who shared the responsibility for the prosecution. Accordingly I replied, mildly: "I think, sir, when you have read my judgment, and the evidence upon which it is founded, that you will agree that a longer sentence was not possible".

With that I took leave to withdraw.

I do not know what the Government thought when they read the judgment, but they must have been advised that an application to the High Court to enhance the sentence was unlikely to succeed, for they accepted my view by taking no action to get it altered. Nor do I know whether Sir Charles was annoyed or not. He had every reason to be annoyed, but he never showed it. In this he was actuated by the highest motives. To India and to the world at this trying moment when, as I shall point out, the Press of a whole continent was abusing him, he exhibited a great example of English virtue. He was not in good health, and his nerves had suffered in consequence. Yet the attitude, which he consistently maintained, was an extraordinary illustration of the propriety with which the English submit to the rule of law.

(To Be Continued.)

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A man and a woman were having a scrap in the street.

"You hound!" cried the woman. "I'll teach you a lesson. I'll knock your head off."

"Oh, you will, will you?" roared the man, as he landed a nice right to the jaw. "And what will I be doing while you're knocking me about? Take that, and that."

At this point a policeman intervened.

"Just a moment," he said. "What's going on here?"

The woman glared at the intruder.

"You keep out of this," she advised. "This man is my husband. We've been married ten years."

"Well, then," declared the officer, "why don't you do your fighting at home instead of in public?"

"What?" cried the man. "And break all the furniture?"

* * *

At the conclusion of the Sunday morning service the affable visiting clergyman shook hands with a stranger and said: "Are you a regular communicant?"

"Oh, yes," answered the young man. "I take the 8-35 every morning into town."

* * *

Two thieves attacked a burly miner, who put up such a strong resistance that they began to regret their choice of victim. Finally the miner was overcome, and the thieves found that their booty amounted to sixpence

"It's a good job he hadn't a bob on him or he'd have killed us," said one to the other.

* * *

The diner endeavoured to cut his steak. After struggling vainly for a time he summoned the waiter.

"Here," he growled, "take this steak back."

"I can't do that, sir," said the waiter.

"Why not?" demanded the customer.

"You've bent it!" was the reply.

* * *

A woman became interested in a gang of workmen who were carry out street repairs in front of her house. She halted to watch the operations.

"Which one is the foreman?" she asked.

"I am," stated a broad-shouldered Irishman, with a proud smile.

"Really, are you?"

"Am I?" he asked. "I'll prove it to ye, ma'am." He glanced about, singling out the nearest workman. "Dugan," he barked, "ye're fired!"

* * *

That was a fine speech our candidate made on the farming question, wasn't it?" said the election agent."

"It wasn't so bad," replied Farmer Brown, "but a week's fine weather would have done a sight more good!"

* * *

"This 'orse old?" the dealer protested. "Why, 'e's a bloomin' good 'orse—not 'arf strong in the wind, believe me!"

"He must be," customer retorted. "I can see that. He's blown all his teeth out."

* *

"I'm calling about that stove you delivered yesterday," said Mrs. Brown.

"Well, madam," replied the gas company official, "doesn't it throw out a splendid heat?"

"Yes, but it's thrown out my husband with it."

* * *

"What are we having for dinner?"

"Sponge cake, dear. I sponged the eggs from Mrs. Holmes, the flour from Mrs. Brown, and the milk from Mrs. Smith.

A shiftless character got into bed one night, shoes, clothes, and all. After a while his wife shook him.

"Get up. You've got your shoes on."

To which he mumbled: "That's all right; they aren't my best ones."

* * *

"Why did you strike this man?" asked the magistrate of a man accused of assault.

"He called me a liar, your worship."

"And it's true, I can prove it," said the complainant from the well of the Court.

"What have you to say to that?" asked the magistrate of the accused.

"It's nothing to do with the case," he replied. "Even if I am a liar, I'm entitled to be sensitive about it."

* * *

A lorry driver became tired of his work and gave it up to join the police force.

Asked some months later what he thought of his new job, the ex-driver replied that the pay was good, the hours satisfactory, but what he liked best of all was that the customer was always wrong.

* * *

An American visitor was taken to Trafalgar Square, where his eagle eye soon spotted the Nelson Column.

"Who is that guy at the top?" he asked.

"That's Nelson," replied his English companion.

"Who the dickens is he, anyway?"

"Oh!" the Englishman answered, proudly, "he's the man who made England what she is."

"Too bad," said the other, sadly. "Too bad to blame it all on one man."

* * *

The enthusiastic holiday-maker was obviously going for a bath. His landlady met him in the hall and inquired where he was going. He told her.

"Well, sir," she said, brightly, "I don't say, mind you, that the bathing beach isn't safe, and I wouldn't dream of suggesting you're not a good swimmer. But there's one thing I do say, and that is if you're going for a dip while you're here, you can pay me my week's money in advance!"

* * *

"Farm products," complained the customer, "cost a good deal more than they used to."

"Sure they do," agreed Farmer Giles. "When a farmer has to know the botanical name of what he is raising, and the zoological name of the insect that eats it, will kill the insect, somebody's got and the chemical name of what to pay."

Radi-Oh!

They were boasting about radio sets.

"You know," said the American, "in America we have radios so powerful that it is possible to hear the announcer's heart beating."

"That's nothing," the Scot replied. "I tuned in to Egypt last night, and in less than ten minutes the sand was up to my knees."

"When the barometer falls, what does that tell us? Come, Tommy, surely you know?"

"Nail's come out of the wall, miss."

Our Humorist At Large

House Painter (to wife): "Can you get it all off, or would you like the loan of my blow lamp?"

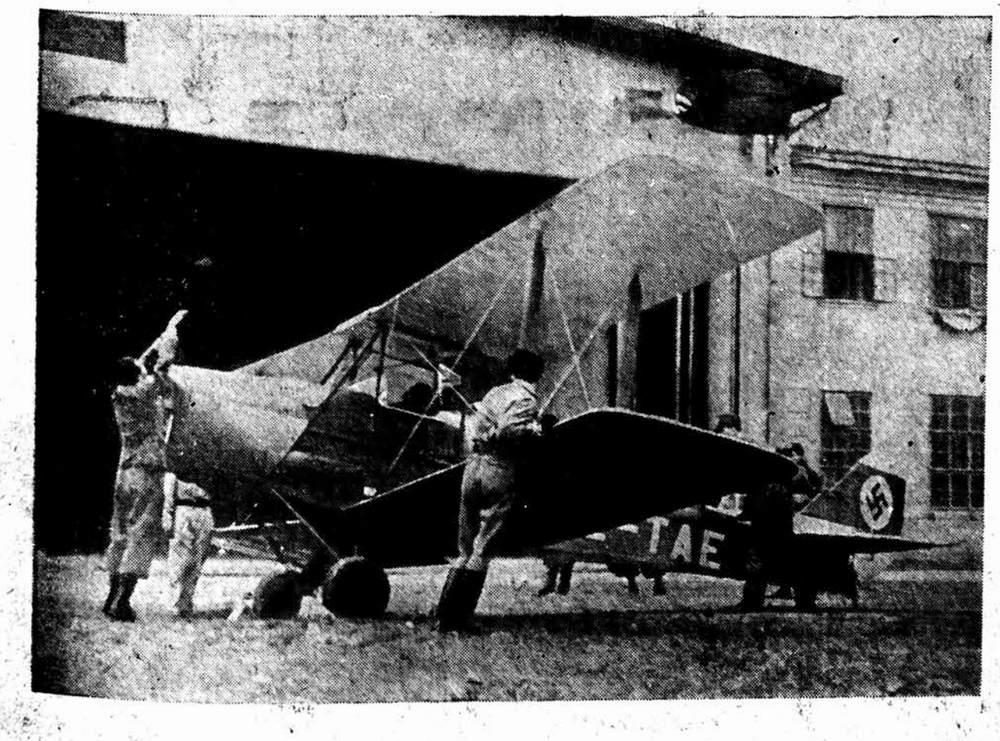
"Is your husband sympathetic?" "Yes, my dear! He's even sorry for himself."

"Hello, is that the Zoo? Are you interested in an unusual animal situation?"

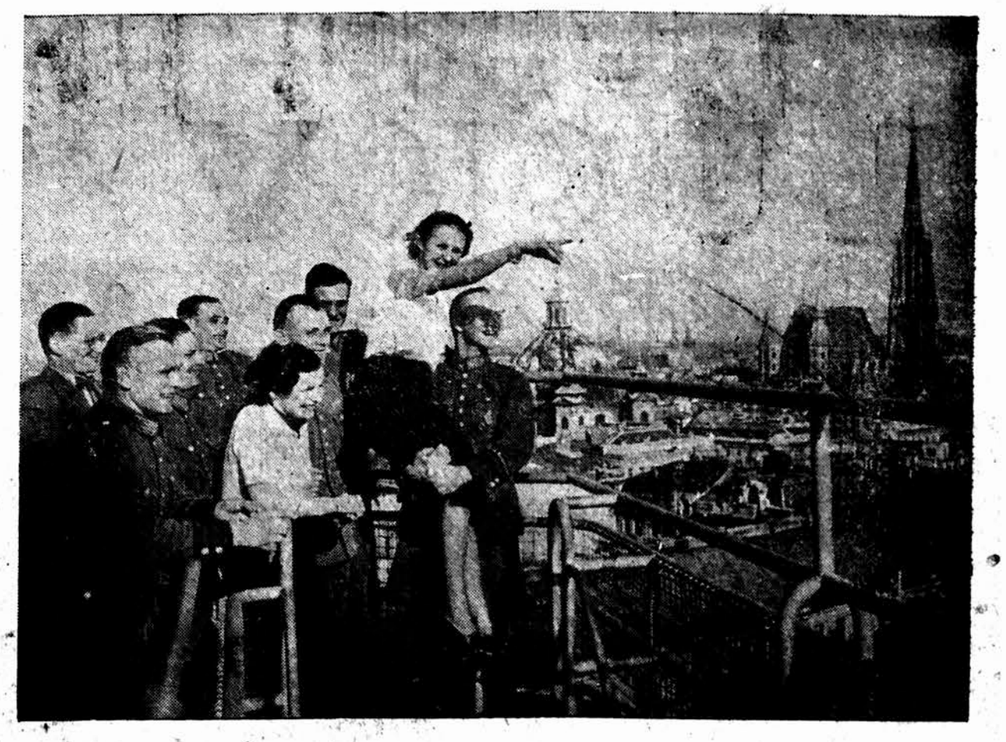
"Think I'll 'ave to get rid of 'im—'e don't seem t'know the first thing 'bout a job!"

"Why are you trembling, Freddy?" "This is my fifteenth ice, and still she does not come." "Why not have hot tea instead?" "I don't know her, and the sign of recognition is that I should be eating an ice."

Joan: "I don't think it will be long before John proposes—he'll cut me down to a shilling's worth of chocolates a week."



Baghdad-Berlin air service 'plane leaving Berlin with full load of mails. The service was inaugurated recently.



German soldiers on a sight-seeing tour in Vienna.

A scene from war-scared China.

Refugees, including children crossing the Spanish frontier to France. Note the French soldier helping them with their luggage.

To the rescue as bombs blasted Barcelona:—A Red Cross lorry speeds into the smoke-filled streets of Barcelona to attend the wounded as bombs from General Franco's rebel 'planes burst on the city. Over one thousand perished during a series of raids which lasted 41 hours. The raids were a determined effort by Franco to break the spirit of the people and force their Government to yield.

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